

THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- Wicksons of Georgetown
- Farmers' International
- Free-for-all Trot (*fiction*)

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

HOG MANURE DISPOSAL: Don Baron examines the recent Ontario development in tanks for hog manure—there are some in the West too. Simple disposal becomes more urgent as hog production expands. See page 17.



A FARMER'S GAMBLE, when he switched from breeding to straight feeding of beef cattle, is reported by Richard Cobb on page 11.

BRIGHT NEW HEADINGS add color to the Boy and Girl and the Young People departments of this month's Home and Family section. Hope you like them.

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COVER: Horse riding (Western style) may not be all rustlers and six-guns, as TV would have us believe, but a little girl can have her dreams in the saddle.—Ina Bruns photo.

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- Are the stairs properly constructed with steps no more than 7" high, 3' wide, and with 10" treads?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Are your haymows and drive floor adequately lighted, and do all these lights have sealed glass dust covers to prevent fire?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Is the wiring in your barn adequate for your requirements, with the insulation in good condition and the switches properly grounded?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Are heat lamps kept at least 12" from litter and from inflammable materials, and suspended by chain rather than baler twine?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Do you use only 15 amp. fuses in your lighting circuits?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Are you a good "housekeeper"? Are steps and alleys clear of loose straw and hay?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Have your fire extinguishers been inspected and recharged within the last year?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Is your barn's lightning equipment properly grounded?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
- Is "No Smoking" a strict rule in your barn?..... Yes ☐ No ☐

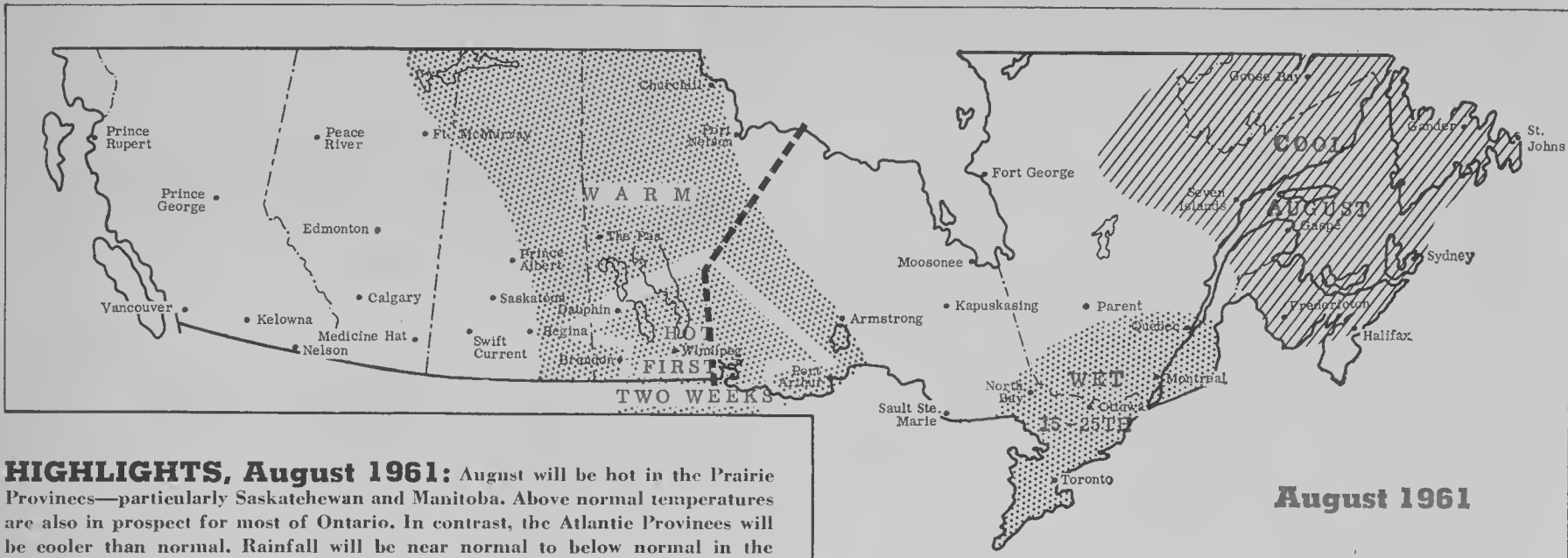
If "No" was your answer to even one question, you and your family may be taking dangerous chances! Help prevent farm accidents.

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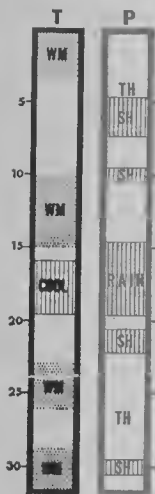
Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates

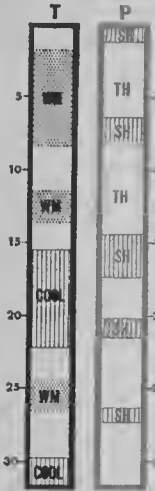


HIGHLIGHTS, August 1961: August will be hot in the Prairie Provinces—particularly Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Above normal temperatures are also in prospect for most of Ontario. In contrast, the Atlantic Provinces will be cooler than normal. Rainfall will be near normal to below normal in the southern prairies and subnormal in the northern half of Eastern Canada. Elsewhere precipitation will be above normal.

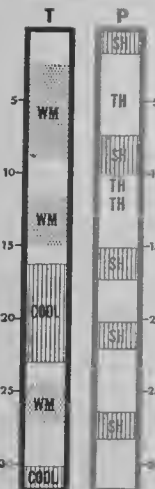
(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta

- 1st week 1-5:** Early part will be warm and dry. Cloudiness will increase 4th, showers likely 5th.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Showers will persist from previous week into 6th and 7th with some additional rain near 10th. Warmest temperatures are in prospect toward the end of the week.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Warm and generally sunny into 15th when cloudiness will begin to increase noticeably. Cool and rainy 16th to 19th with the more important rain along east slopes of Rockies.
- 4th week 20-26:** Some shower activity can be expected to develop near the 21st-22nd. Warm dry weather will make its reappearance between the 23rd and 26th of the month.
- 5th week 27-31:** Threatening and cooler near 27th, not much precipitation until 30th. Warming trend in last two days.

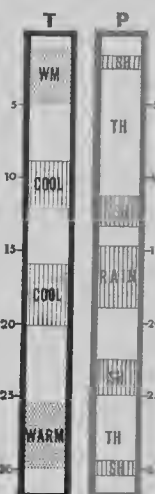
Saskatchewan

- 1st week 1-5:** Some showers on 1st with further threat around 4th. Warm conditions will highlight week.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Warm weather during first few days of week. Showers likely on 7th and 8th. Cooler air will blanket province around 9th. Warming and threatening showers again near week end.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Cloudy and unsettled, some showers and rain are due between 15th and 27th. Frequent cloudiness will prevent extreme daytime warming from 16th through end of week.
- 4th week 20-26:** Cool weather will continue through 22nd with slowly rising temperatures thereafter. Warmest near 25th and 26th. Other than showers in southern part around 21st, week will be rather dry.
- 5th week 27-31:** Showers at first, but little precipitation to follow. Mild weather giving way to cooling trend 30th.

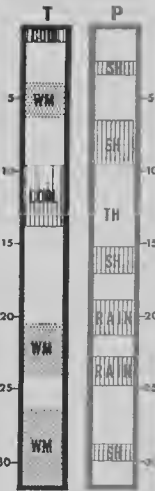
Manitoba

- 1st week 1-5:** Warmest on last few days. Showers on first day or two, threatening again near 5th.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Continuing on the warm side into 8th. Thereafter cooler and showery weather will overspread the province. Skies will remain threatening through the 12th.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Sunny skies predominating, temperatures will rise again during early part of week. Showers are expected between 15th and 17th. Cooler temperatures will persist through balance of week.
- 4th week 20-26:** Cool weather will highlight first couple of days. Some showers expected near 21st-22nd but mostly in southern sections. Expect clearing skies and a warming trend by week end.
- 5th week 27-31:** Showers or rain in southern portion, 27th-28th. Seasonal temperatures, but cooler air near end.

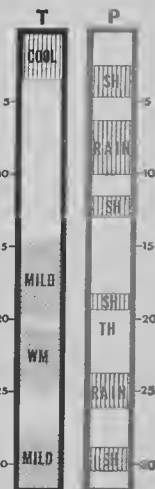
TH=Threatening

Ontario

- 1st week 1-5:** Generally warm, particularly after 2nd. Some scattered showers are due near 2nd.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Except for some showers near the end of the week, this interval will be mostly dry. Mild weather can be expected to give way to cooler conditions after the 8th.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Look for wet weather to predominate during this week with frequent rains between the 15th and 18th. Cloudiness will limit daytime warming during the rainy interval.
- 4th week 20-26:** Temperatures will begin to rise during the first part of the week, with warm weather expected by the week end. The more important showers are due between 23rd and 25th.
- 5th week 27-31:** Warm, and with exception of some showers near 30th, interval will also be mostly dry.

Quebec

- 1st week 1-5:** Cool on 1st, slow warming trend, highest temperatures at week end, showers near 3rd.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Continuing warm on 6th but cloudiness and showers will lower daytime temperatures between 7th and 9th. Cooler air will overspread province on last couple of days of week.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Seasonal temperatures through most of week except for cool weather on 13th and 19th. Wet interval with showers on a day or two near 16th and rain at week end.
- 4th week 20-26:** Wet weather will persist into the 21st with further rain likely near the 23rd-24th. Warm weather will highlight this week, especially between the 21st and 23rd.
- 5th week 27-31:** This will be a warm interval, and generally dry except for showers near 29th.

Atlantic Provinces

- 1st week 1-5:** Interval will begin cool, with some warming near week end. Showers on day or two around 4th.
- 2nd week 6-12:** Look for frequent cloudy, rainy weather this week—particularly between the 7th and 10th and around the 12th. Cloudiness will prevent any rapid daytime warming.
- 3rd week 13-19:** Showers will diminish on 13th, with mostly fair skies and mild weather prevailing through the balance of the week. Some further showers will reach coastal sections near 19th.
- 4th week 20-26:** Warm weather will prevail between 21st and 24th. Cloudiness will increase on 24th with rain likely between 24th and 26th. Cooler air will reach the provinces on 26th.
- 5th week 27-31:** Cool-conditions followed by warmer weather after 28th. Showers on day or two around 29th.

TH=Threatening

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

NEW DEPRESSED DOLLAR POLICY will be of considerable help in keeping farm prices firmer. For some commodities such as flaxseed and wheat it will result in higher prices. For some other products like turkeys, it will soften the fall.

DON'T COUNT ON EGG PRICES to show much seasonal improvement this summer--a result of more eggs from more chickens. Old pattern of higher summer egg prices is largely disappearing with modern practices making year-round production practical.

POTATO PRICES may be stronger this fall due to late planting season in both Maritimes and Maine. There will likely be some acreage decline and prices will be particularly sensitive to weather conditions.

FED CATTLE PRICES are weaker as a result of increase in numbers coming to market. New cheaper dollar policy should cushion us from full effects of depressed U.S. cattle prices.

TURKEY PRODUCERS are heading for a record year production-wise which could lead to another year like 1959 price-wise. With all meats expected to be plentiful this fall, you can be pretty sure turkey prices will be low.

SOYBEAN PRICES, after a speculative binge during February, March and April, were finally brought down to earth as users substituted other oils and cut back their demands. We can expect fall prices to be near present price levels, with a further decline more likely than an increase.

SATISFACTORY PORK PRICES are likely to remain at least until September when larger supplies from increased spring farrowing start coming to market.

EFFICIENCY OF BROILER PRODUCERS will be severely tested again this year with low average prices likely to result from heavy settings. Output is increasing in all provinces.

GROWING CONDITIONS for flaxseed in both Canada and the U.S. have not been favorable. Prices are at present in a period where they are buffeted by weather.

WHEAT DELIVERIES this season could exceed last year's by about 50 million bushels, which should be some consolation to wheat growers.

U.S. FEED GRAIN PROGRAM will take 27 million acres of corn and sorghums out of production this year. We can expect their domestic corn price to rise, which should improve Ontario corn prices.

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"Do This," Christ Said, "In Remembrance of ME"

Sitting through Mass in a Catholic Church for the first time, people are often impressed by the ceremony and the quiet piety of the worshippers.

But they could scarcely feel, what Catholics believe, that the Son of God is truly present on the altar... that He is, in fact, acting as the high priest in a holy sacrifice in which He is also the victim.

"Jesus Christ," they may say to themselves, "made a complete and finished sacrifice when He died on the cross. Why do Catholics claim that our Lord's sacrifice, already consummated, is repeated again and again every day in Catholic Churches everywhere?"

No one believes more firmly than Catholics do, that Christ's sacrifice was finished and complete when He gave up His Life on the cross. We agree that He died but once, and He is not nailed to the cross and crowned with thorns again and again. Yet the Catholic Mass is not a substitute... not a mere imitation... but a true and holy re-enactment of the sacrifice offered by Jesus Himself.

If this sounds confusing and hard to believe, think for a moment of the Last Supper. The crucifixion and the Mass are one and the same sacrifice.

At the Last Supper, our Lord offered Himself when He changed the bread and wine into His own Body and Blood, the price He would pay for the redemption of men's sins. Only a few short hours later, He was to repeat this sacrifice in the bloody consummation of the cross.

Jesus clearly indicated at the Last Supper that He wanted His sacrifice to be perpetuated... so that all future generations might have the same suitable gift to offer to Almighty God. So, hav-



ing changed the bread and wine into His Own Body and Blood, He said to the Apostles: "Do this in remembrance of ME." They were to repeat His sacrifice--and they did so. They said Mass and consecrated the bread and wine as our Lord had done... and just as Catholic priests the world over have been doing for the nearly two thousand years since. This we call the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass... this is the heart and core of our Catholic Faith.

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Editorials

The Coyne Affair

THE Conservative Government is in the throes of booting James E. Coyne out of the position of Governor of the Bank of Canada by an Act of Parliament as this is written. Such unprecedented action was taken when both the Minister of Finance and the Board of Directors of the Bank failed privately to persuade Mr. Coyne to resign. The critical issue in the dispute is not whether the Government, or the Board for that matter, has the right to take steps to replace the Bank Governor: rather it is the procedure which has been pursued to achieve this end. All agree that Parliament, in the final analysis, must be supreme.

In order to properly assess the procedure being used, certain points about the nature of the legislation that established our central bank must be understood.

THE Bank of Canada Act makes the Bank and its senior officers responsible to Parliament, and not to the executive branch of the government of the day. This was done because it was recognized that final control over the policies governing money supply should not be entrusted to the government in secret, but to Parliament in the open. As the Hon. L. B. Pearson pointed out in the House of Commons debate on June 26: "History demonstrates that control by the executive over money supply is one of the shortest roads to a dictatorship. That is why every free country has taken the most elaborate precautions to prevent the control of the supply of money falling into the hands of an arbitrary executive, free of any parliamentary scrutiny or control. What is the use of having parliamentary control of the right to tax," Mr. Pearson continued, "if we are going to give the executive a blank cheque to start the printing presses rolling to pay their huge deficits?"

Essentially, the Bank of Canada Act was designed to ensure that its directors and officers have the authority and responsibility of safeguarding the value of the Nation's currency, while at the same time serving the government and the people in the conduct of monetary policy. The Act attempts to achieve a degree of independence for the Bank, by providing for a representative board of directors who are supposedly independent of government pressure; by giving this board the power to appoint the governor and deputy governor of the Bank; and, by making the term of office of the governor seven years, subject only to "good behavior." The condition "good behavior" governs the tenure of our most independent public servants, such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the senior members of the judiciary. It means that public officials who are appointed under it can be removed from office only for *cause*, and not because they happen to displease the executive branch of government in the discharge of their duties. Such a condition is intended to place them beyond partisan control.

IN the light of these legal safeguards surrounding the Bank of Canada and afforded to its officials, what is wrong, if anything, with the procedure the Government has adopted to remove Mr. Coyne from his high public office?

First, Finance Minister Fleming, on instructions from the Cabinet, has admitted to seeking Mr. Coyne's resignation behind closed doors, before such action was ever discussed

with the Bank's Board of Directors, and before ever indicating to Parliament that the policies of the Governor and those of the Government were in any degree of conflict, or that there was any other cause for Mr. Coyne to resign. Mr. Fleming must have taken this action in full knowledge that the Governor of the Bank is not responsible to the executive branch of the Government, but to Parliament, and could not be expected to resign in such circumstances. It was, therefore, improper for Mr. Fleming to proceed in this manner.

Second, Mr. Coyne claims that the Bank's Board of Directors were subjected to political pressure from Mr. Fleming to obtain his resignation. This same group of directors, as recently as March of this year, expressed their confidence in Mr. Coyne. It wasn't until Mr. Fleming indicated to a number of them early in June that the Government had decided Mr. Coyne must go, that all but one of them reversed their position and called for the Governor's resignation. Were the directors of the Bank acting responsibly in this matter? Or were they simply acting as puppets of the Government? Either they did not understand their responsibility, or they did not have the courage to reject an improper action on the part of the Cabinet.

Third, when the Government could not obtain Mr. Coyne's resignation by either of these improper procedures, it introduced Bill C-114 for the purpose of creating a vacancy in the office of Governor of the Bank. Thus far the Government has chosen to deny Parliament the right to obtain the facts which made the legislation necessary, and to deny Mr. Coyne the right to appear before a parliamentary committee to defend his position of responsibility to Parliament and the people of Canada.

The only evidence that is to be brought forward to show *cause* for removing Mr. Coyne before his term expires is that of the Government or, as it were, the prosecution. The accused is to be denied the right of defense, and Parliament is being asked to make a decision entrusted to it, while being denied the opportunity of examining all the relevant facts. Anyone who has any doubt about the need for a parliamentary enquiry into the mat-

ter, has only to read the contradictory statements which have been made by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Coyne.

The Government's stand in this matter is especially ironical in view of its repeated pledges prior to its election to restore the rights of Parliament, and its pride in the Bill of Rights which was passed only a year ago. It is pertinent to point out that one section of the Bill of Rights states that no law of Canada shall deprive a person the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Finally, and coupled with these improper procedures, certain Government members have launched a despicable character assassination of Mr. Coyne for what can only be interpreted as political motives. Surely the electorate will not be misled by such intolerably bad behavior.

WHETHER one agrees or not with Mr. Coyne's economic and banking policies, he was deemed competent to hold one of the highest public offices in the land for many years. He has refused to resign because he believes that if he submits to the improper procedures which have been employed against him to this end, he will be contributing to the destruction of the office of the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and the whole institution will become merely an arm of a political machine.

Mr. Coyne's 7-year term as Governor would have been up at the end of this year. He has little if anything to gain and perhaps much to lose from taking his courageous stand. He has pursued a difficult course in the interests of the Bank, his successors in office and the nation as a whole. In resorting to the use of public statements, he has used the only way open to him in the conduct of his duty as he sees it. Regardless of the question as to whether there is cause to replace him, he deserves much better treatment than he has received.

As a result of the step-by-step procedure adopted by the Government, and which appears wrong at every turn, the dispute has reached a point now where it is doubtful if Mr. Coyne can or should remain in office. Nevertheless, his action in refusing to resign under the circumstances which prevailed, was the right course for him to follow. It should lead to a much needed clarification of the proper relationship between the Bank of Canada and the government of the day, as well as to amendments to the Bank of Canada Act that will avoid such a disgraceful event occurring again.

You can make your wishes in the matter known at once by writing to your Member of Parliament. V

New Horizon for Research

A DISTINGUISHED Canadian has effectively challenged agriculture to raise its sights to new horizons in the field of research. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Institute of Canada last month, Dean G. C. Andrew, deputy to the president of the University of British Columbia, charged that there is not enough agricultural research being carried out, nor is the present agricultural research sufficiently co-ordinated.

Dean Andrew placed his charge in an international setting. "We have the opportunity," he said, "to proclaim that the first enemy is not the U.S.S.R., China, or Communism, but rather hunger, disease, ignorance, and that we are willing to devote more of our energy, talents and treasures to fight this war. I am certain," he continued, "that if we do not enlist and engage ourselves more fully in the right war, we will lose the wrong one. . . ."

The speaker went on to emphasize that the frontiers of our time are ignorance, not geography. Canadians must make the opportunity to assault these frontiers for the release of the captives of ignorance. He recognized that the problems are difficult and dangerous, but maintained that the opportunities are exhilarating. Food is one of the basic problems; agricultural research and education the key to some of the exciting possibilities. It is shameful, he said, that the imagination of Canada has not been stirred by the possibilities of our position as a food producer, but rather merely staggered by the problems of disposing of what is, in the face of the world need, a relatively small series of surpluses.

The next great area of research development will be biological rather than physical, Dean Andrew stated. Consequently, our biological and agricultural scientists must be ready with plans which will capture the imagination of

(Continued on facing page)

(Continued from preceding page)

Canadians — plans in keeping with Canada's responsibilities in the fields of food and agricultural knowledge — if they are to receive the necessary measure of public support and if agriculture is to recruit a healthy share of the best students.

Dean Andrew called for the convening of a conference to review the whole field of agricultural research, teaching and extension activities in Canada, with a view to re-defining functions and responsibilities of the various agencies operating in these fields, and to work out a plan for achieving a greater degree of collaborative effort.

We agree with Dean Andrew's sentiments. The need for the kind of conference he envisages is overdue. Canada has become a bit too smug about the contributions being made by its agricultural scientists. Some glaring weaknesses exist in agricultural research programs and planning. These can and should be overcome. Such an attainment could have far-reaching and beneficial effects, not only for our own farm people, but for Canada as a whole and the contribution this country might make in the international field. Responsibility for initiating the necessary action rests with the Canada Department of Agriculture. Will it rise to the challenge? Or will it wait to be pushed? ✓

J. E. Brownlee Retires

THE retirement of Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., of Calgary as president and chairman of the board of United Grain Growers Ltd., and its subsidiaries, has been announced by the board of directors. He is succeeded as president by Mr. A. M. Runciman of Abernethy, Sask.

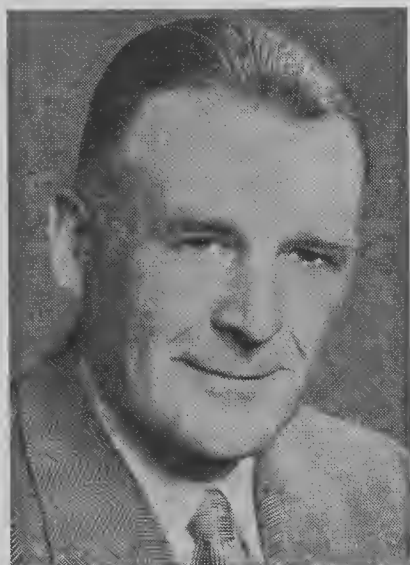
Mr. R. C. Brown of Winnipeg becomes chairman of the board, and president of The Public Press Ltd., a company subsidiary whose general manager is now Mr. J. S. Kyle. The first vice-president of UGG is Mr. J. I. Stevens of Morinville, Alta.; and Mr. J. Harvey Lane of Fillmore,



Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Q.C.

1948. He was elected president and general manager of the Company in 1948, and remained in these offices until June of this year, when he became president and chairman of the board. Mr. L. Driscoll of Winnipeg was appointed general manager at the same time.

Mr. Runciman, the new president, came to Canada from Scotland in 1928. He served as Warrant Officer with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps in the Second World War. He became secretary of the UGG local for the Abernethy district in 1953, and joined the Company's board in 1955. ✓

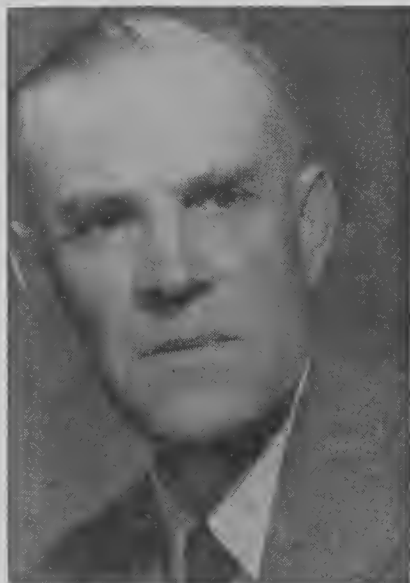


Mr. A. M. Runciman
President

Sask., continues as second vice-president.

Mr. Brownlee, who has retired at the age of 76 owing to ill health, began his connection with United Grain Growers (then the Grain Growers' Grain Co.) in 1914, when he joined the legal firm of Muir, Jepson and Adams. He became general counsel to the Company when its own legal department was established in 1917. He was appointed Attorney-General of Alberta in 1921, and became Premier of that province in 1925, continuing until 1934.

After retiring from political life, Mr. Brownlee returned to practising law, and later served as first vice-president of UGG from 1942 to



Mr. R. C. Brown
Chairman of the Board

NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE

An agricultural research institute is being set up within the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, minister of agriculture, announced that the director of the Institute (who has not yet been named), along with his advisory board, will co-ordinate all research projects including those associated with the academic work at the Ontario Agricultural College and the agricultural schools. In addition, Mr.

Goodfellow hoped that the Institute would co-ordinate the research by his department with that of other research groups.

The Minister said the move would enable his department to separate the expenses of the various institutions into two categories: teaching and research. It would also be a step toward the planned integration of the colleges at Guelph into a university within the Ontario Department of Agriculture. ✓

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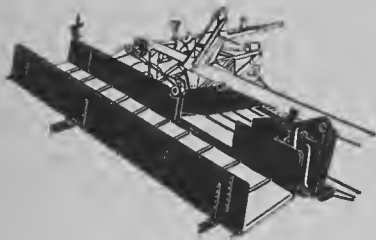
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8

What's Happening

DROUGHT EMERGENCY MEASURES SET IN MOTION

Following an emergency meeting in Winnipeg, July 2, announcement was made by Federal Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton of a six-point plan to aid farmers affected by drought in the Prairie Provinces. The meeting was attended by Defense Minister D. S. Harkness, Premier Duff Roblin of Manitoba, the ministers of agriculture of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and their advisors.

The plan contained the following major points:

- Use of PFRA community pastures to be doubled (from 130,000 head) and grass to be supplemented with grain.

- Supplies of grain to be held for farmers in stricken areas. These areas include all of Manitoba, mainly the southern part of Saskatchewan, and some sections of Alberta.

- An extension program to get farmers to use more grain as feed instead of hay.

- A close watch on cattle prices so that farmers do not suffer and cattle flood the market. The Agricultural Price Stabilization Act is being held in reserve in case of need. Mr. Hamilton said that with grain and community pastures avail-

able, he did not expect that the hardest-hit farmers would be forced to compete with each other in getting rid of animals.

- Municipalities that ask for grain reserves would pay storage charges, but any that remained would be turned back to the Wheat Board.

- Farmers would be asked to plant crops again this summer, if possible, in order to ease the fodder shortage.

According to the Prairie ministers of agriculture, as of July 2, most grain crops had been harmed throughout Manitoba, a below average crop was expected on about two-thirds of Saskatchewan's 35 million seeded acres, and about 2 million of Alberta's 12 million acres of crops were seriously harmed.

MODERNIZING ROLE OF WATER STORAGE

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) had its busiest year in 1959-60. Director Gordon Mackenzie reports that PFRA assistance in storing surface runoff is becoming an important factor in modernizing prairie homes and farms. Also contributing to the greatly increased program were drought conditions, extension of rural electrification, more aid from the Federal Government, and the

availability of construction equipment.

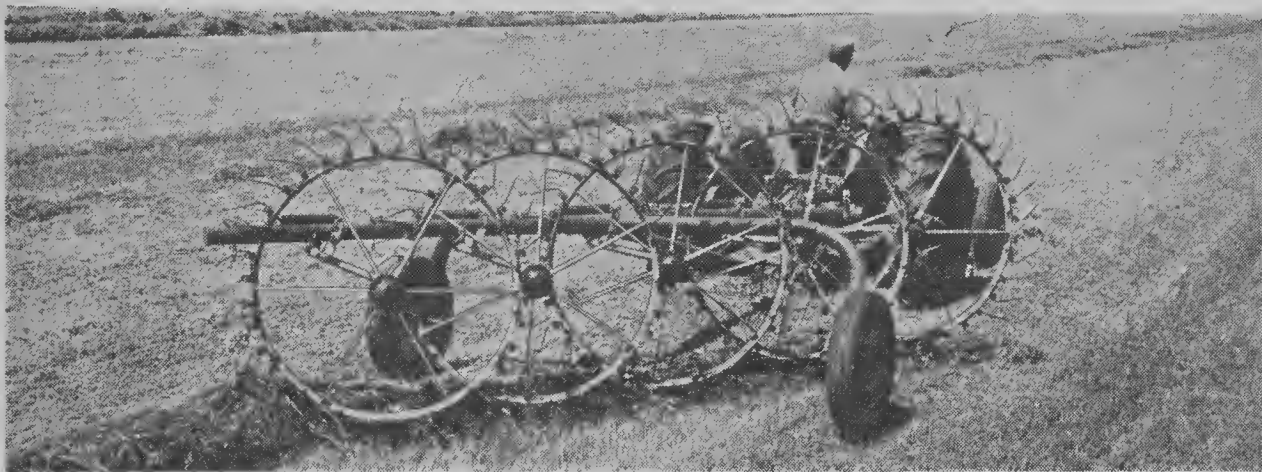
Financial aid for individual and neighbor projects was about doubled from April 1, 1959, and PFRA assistance in this category is now about half of the cost of construction. PFRA constructed 3,974 dugouts, 259 stock watering dams, and 136 irrigation schemes, and paid just under \$1 million toward the cost. The rate of assistance is 7 cents per cubic yard to a maximum of \$250 for a farm dugout, \$300 for stock watering dams, \$600 for irrigation schemes, and \$1,000 for pooled projects. In addition, PFRA supplies all engineering services.

MAKING USE OF WORLD FOOD SURPLUSES

The end of "surplus food disposal" and the beginning of "surplus food utilization" for social and economic development in the world at large are foreseen by Dr. B. R. Sen, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, in a report to be submitted to the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva this month.

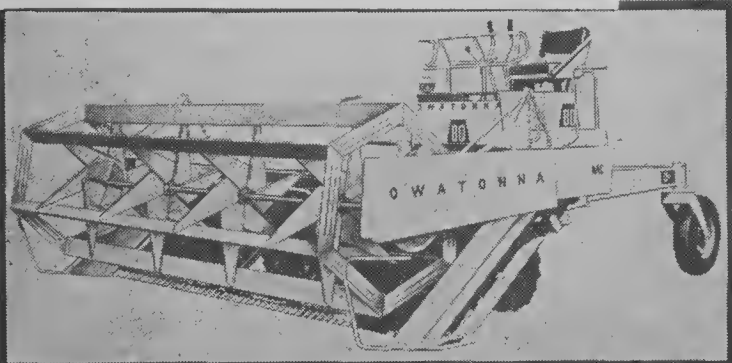
The report estimates that in the next 5 years about \$12.5 billion of commodities will be available for use outside commercial channels. There would be several uses for food aid, especially in countries where national income from 1950 to 1957 rose at an average rate of only \$1 per person annually, as against well over \$20 per head in developed countries.

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What's Happening

BIG INCREASES IN SEED PRODUCTION

Canadian registered and certified seed production amounted to 723,537 acres in 1960, compared with 663,269 acres in 1959. Pedigreed seed of wheat, oats, barley, flax, field peas, field beans, soybeans, corn (open-pollinated and hybrid) and sunflowers showed a jump of 5.6 per cent over 1959.

There was a spectacular increase of 208 per cent in pedigreed forage

seed production last year, when acreage was 34,718 compared with 11,252 acres in 1959. There was a decrease in production of root, vegetable and tobacco seed.

Reporting these figures to the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Les Shannon, secretary-treasurer, said the number of foundation seed producers had gone up from 325 to 359, and probationary foundation seed growers from 98 to 107. Foundation seed plots increased to 520. V

MILK MARKETING PLAN ESSENTIAL, SAYS MINISTER

Ontario's minister of agriculture, Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, has advised milk producers that they must devise a marketing plan to stabilize their industry. At a press conference in Toronto he said that if whole milk producers take the initiative in developing a plan, they might still be in time to save the benefits they now enjoy. Milk producers must take orderly control of the marketing of their product, and his department is prepared to stick its neck out a long way to assist producers get some sort of plan under way. But he said that concentrated producers

can't be expected to sit idly by and watch increasing quantities of surplus fluid milk flowing into their market and undermining their price structure. V

NEW CO-OPERATIVES BRANCH

A Co-operatives Branch within the Ontario Department of Agriculture will come into existence on August 1, with James E. O'Meara as director. The new Branch will have the responsibility of providing advisory services, which will encourage and assist present and future co-operatives to operate sound and successful businesses under democratic control by their members. V

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Hooper beside the self-feeder he built to cut labor and costs when he made the switch to feeder cattle. [Guide photos]



Silage bunk with barn and shelter on north side of feedlot in background.

He Fired His Cows

by RICHARD COBB

But Browning Hooper is producing more beef with less labor than he did before

ANY beef breeder knows that a cattleman who gets rid of his entire cow herd is something like a shipwrecked sailor on a desert island, who burns his boat to attract the attention of a passing ship. If it doesn't work out, he's going to wish he still had that boat. But Browning Hooper burnt his boat last year, and did it for sound business reasons.

Hooper, like his father before him, had a 35-cow commercial beef herd. He got a crop of about 30 calves a year, and of course some of those were heifers. He spent a lot of time tending the herd, and his total annual beef production was not very great. As a member of the Carman District Farm Business Association, he started to keep records, which showed that it was costing him from \$100 to \$105 to raise a calf, as well as taking up time that could be devoted to other productive work. The return on this investment in time and money was inadequate.

So Brownie Hooper decided to dispense with his cows and buy some feeder steers. It was a brave decision because he knew he could not

return easily to cattle breeding if things went wrong, and what's more, he had liked raising calves. But the need to improve his returns from cattle, and to consider the future of his 19-year-old son, persuaded him to make the switch.

After selling his cows, Hooper went to a community sale at Ste. Rose, Man., and bought 141 steers at \$98 a head, with an average weight of 425 lb. Assuming a gain of 2 lb. per day, he reckoned he could feed them out at 900 to 1,000 lb. by early summer. If all went according to plan, he would be producing something like 8 or 9 times the amount of beef he had previously, at a lower initial cost per head, and with labor cut down to about half an hour a day.

WHAT adjustments did he have to make in his farm? He needed more grain for feed, but that was no problem in the Sperling district of Manitoba where he is located. He needed to provide shelter, but he already had a large barn for cattle which the feeders could use as loose housing, and an open-sided shed alongside it. These two buildings gave protection on the north side, so the rest of the feedlot could be enclosed with fencing. Ample water was provided by three dugouts, which he filled each spring from an old drainage channel. The water was already piped to the barn, where the pumping equipment and water bowls were housed.

The handling of feed needed to be simple and labor-saving. Grain is available free-choice from a feeder devised by Hooper. It consists of a circular cement base with a standard metal granary set on top of it. The granary is jacked up on two-by-fours, leaving a space between the cement base and the granary through which grain can flow into a circular feed bunk. A concrete apron all round the feeder prevents an accumulation of mud and manure through constant trampling.

The feeder is filled with about 1,000 bushels of rolled grain every 2 weeks or so. At first the ration contains 2 parts barley to 1 part oats, but the proportion of oats is gradually increased. A vitamin supplement is added, but tests have shown that no extra protein is needed. Each steer is given a stilbestrol implant when it comes into the feedlot.

Brome-alfalfa silage is fed from a bunk which

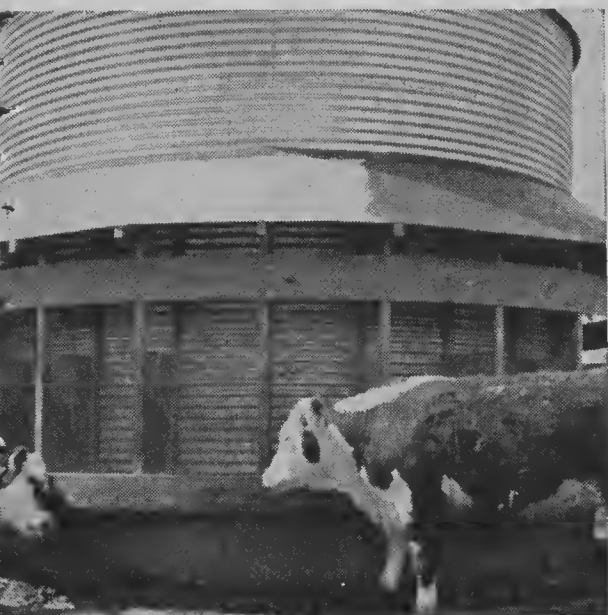
is filled every morning. The silage is taken from a pile outside the feedlot with a front-end loader and is dumped straight into the bunk.

The barn is big enough to store a winter's supply of bedding in the loft. The steers go into the main section to drink, and also find salt and minerals in troughs there. Hooper has fixed up a chute in the barn, using an old cow stanchion at the head, with a length of pipe which drops into slots behind the animal to make a squeeze. A handy device is an iron bar with a curved portion which can be attached to the stanchion and fits over the steer's muzzle. This holds its head still for dehorning.

BROWNING HOOPER farms a section devoted mostly to grain. As well as producing feed grains, he is an elite grower of wheat and flax, so quota restrictions don't bother him. Last year he used 100 acres for grass-alfalfa silage, compared to 160 acres he once needed to pasture the 35-cow herd. But this year he has increased the acreage of forage by putting in 50 acres of corn for silage as a partial summerfallow.

He has both the space and the feed to handle 200 steers, he says. But he's keeping careful records and a lot will depend on the return he gets from the first year of feeding. As he points out, there is too much at stake to rely on guesswork. His investment in the steers is close to \$14,000, including the cost of delivery to his farm. So whatever direction his beef business takes will need to be justified by his record book.

Hooper believes in making his own decisions, after he has gathered all the information he can from the extension services. He can't understand why some farmers ignore all the help that is available through their ag. reps. He also has had valuable guidance from the Carman District Farm Business Association. This project was organized by local farmers with the backing of the University of Manitoba, who assigned Jack Hudson from their agricultural economics department to act as advisor. Jack considers that Browning Hooper is a good example of a man who has taken a business-like look at his farming, and has adjusted it to present-day needs and to his own capabilities. By doing so, he stands a good chance of gaining a reasonable return from his efforts.



Self-feeder is a granary on concrete base with circular bunk and dividers, covered by a roof.

Feed mill, warehouse and main store where the Hants Co-operative Services Ltd. started.



[Bob Taylor photos]

Boxcar to Big Business

by EDITH MOSHER



Raymond Black manages this thriving business.

WHEN a farm family in Hants County, N.S., needs something in a hurry, anything from a truckload of feed or a much-needed farm implement to a new housedress for mother or the week's groceries, they head for the nearest branch of Hants Co-operative Services.

There are five such stores in Hants County today: five modern, well-equipped general stores, displaying attractive merchandise at reasonable prices, and staffed with efficient, courteous personnel who greet customers like old friends because, in most cases, they are old friends. And the new friends are surely soon to be classed in the former category.

Co-op business is big business all over the Maritimes today. But nowhere has the growth been more amazing than in the small farming communities of Hants County, where it all started from one boxcar of feed.

It was back in the early days of 1921 that a small group of farmers in the village of Brooklyn, discouraged about the high prices they were paying local dealers for feed, met to discuss the situation and decide what could be done.

The farmers had to have feed, and the price they were paying was more than they could actually afford. It was the lowest price, however, that local merchants could, or would, offer them. They decided to pool their resources and order a carload of feed which would be divided up among them; and the profits, if any, would be theirs.

Harry Aston was chosen to act as secretary for the group. A money order was enclosed with their order and was sent off on the morning of February 7, 1921. The carload of feed arrived at the railway siding at Brooklyn on February 18.

Mr. Aston had to go to the bank at Windsor in order to clear the car before the seal on the

door could be broken. Then the feed was unloaded directly from the boxcar to the farmers' wagons. When the transaction was completed, the farmers were delighted to learn that they had saved nearly \$20 a ton on their feed. Then they ordered a carload of fertilizer.

INCREASED business soon made it necessary for the farmers to expand their operations. The Brooklyn Farmers' Club was the result. The members of this new organization chartered an old warehouse beside the railway tracks at Brooklyn station. Now they were in business.

The Club's financial statement for 1936 shows that total sales during that year were more than \$63,000, with a net gain for the year, after all deductions, of \$2,500, and with the Club's total assets amounting to over \$10,000.

Late that autumn the name of the Club was changed to Brooklyn Agricultural Society, conforming with other similar organizations throughout the province. That year, too, the Society became a corporate body under the provincial government and added "Limited" to its name.

The Maritime Livestock Marketing Board was well established by this time, with headquarters at Moncton, N.B. The Co-op undertook the project of shipping livestock to the Board as an additional service to Hants County farmers.

In 1937 groceries, hardware and other merchandise were added to the original stand-bys of flour and feed. Their volume of business was by now often as high as \$450 a day. Two additional warehouses had been added.

The mid-forties saw their ambition for a feed mill realized. Now they were manufacturing their own feeds, using bulk grains shipped in from the West, and the farmers could also have their own local grains ground and mixed into balanced

rations for their livestock. A seed cleaning plant was soon added. This latter service became so popular that now, in an average spring, about 2,000 to 2,500 bags of seed grain are cleaned in the plant.

The feed mill and cleaning plant, situated just behind the main store at Brooklyn railway station, is one of the most cheerful and busy spots we know about. Here farmers meet to "chew the fat" with friends from neighboring communities while their grain is being ground. Wives and children who accompany husbands and fathers to the mill enjoy a chance to shop in the Co-op store or to do a bit of exploring on their own about the buildings and stockyards.

Children find the noisy mill with its genial, dusty millers, its roaring machinery and clattering conveyors, a fascinating place. White-winged pigeons flutter beneath the eaves; a neighborly dog who is a daily visitor, greets each one with a friendly tail-wag; and inside the mill itself, a thriving colony of cats live the life of Riley.

By the early 1940's, so much of Hants County was being served by the various phases of the Society's development that the name was again changed to its present form of Hants Co-operative Services Limited, with branch stores operating in Noel, Center Rawdon, Curry's Corner and Brooklyn Village.

Two grocery trucks made their appearance on Hants County roads in the summer of 1952. This store-to-door service was kept up until February 1960 when the Board of Directors decided that, with improved road conditions bringing members in to shop directly from the stores, it could be discontinued.

A customer shopping at any of the Co-op stores receives a coupon for every dollar's worth of goods purchased. The coupons, turned in during September, which marks the end of the fiscal year, may claim for the member a rebate of up to 4 per cent, depending on the profit of the entire concern for the past year.

The Hants County Co-op is justifiably proud of its part in the development of the new Nova Scotia Co-operative Abattoir Limited, which is situated centrally at Halifax. And though the members don't talk about it, they feel a very natural pride in their Co-op's fine record of community service. And why shouldn't they be proud?

Back in 1921, that little group in Brooklyn, who started the ball rolling, faced a grim situation—a situation that threatened their very way of life. They accepted the threat as a challenge. And the way in which they met that challenge resulted in an enterprise which still, after nearly 40 years, continues to grow and expand. The Co-op's total gross sales are now well over a million dollars, thanks to the loyalty of the Hants County people who support it.



Farm families shop at the Curry's Corner branch store while feed is being loaded for them outside.

Accent on Aid

Farmers' international meeting urges first step toward world food distribution agency

by **DAVID KIRK**

Secretary, Canadian Federation of Agriculture

AS is the case in the United Nations and in many other fields, the emergence of newly independent nations of Asia and Africa is making itself felt in the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, as it should.

IFAP held its 12th general conference in May, when representatives of national farm organizations from 32 countries, including Canada, met at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. It is significant that the meeting took place in one of the world's underdeveloped countries, just as it had in New Delhi in 1959, and will again in Ghana in the fall of 1962.

The need for better understanding of the situation and problems of these nations, and for developing the program and activities of IFAP to serve them better, is gradually being met, but there is still a long way to go. Though often receiving needed food, the underdeveloped countries are almost without exception heavily dependent upon the export of agricultural products, and like the farmers of western nations, they have been caught in a cost-price squeeze. The loss of purchasing power to the underdeveloped countries as a result of this squeeze is estimated to have exceeded, in the last six years, the total of foreign aid supplied by the economically advanced nations. This thought should give us pause, since it is to the advanced countries that they, for the most part, sell their products.

Poverty is the problem of the new nations of the world—lack of food, lack of fiber, lack of capital, lack of know-how, lack of public services, and the constant pressure of rising populations. They have made some progress, but instead of catching up with the advanced countries, their incomes have been falling further behind. Aid to assist their economic growth, though considerable, is inadequate and less than the economically advanced nations can and should afford.

ALL this is closely related to the affairs of Canadian farmers and of IFAP. In a report called "Food for Development" the Director-General of the United Nations has recently reported to the United Nations on the part that food can and should play in aiding the economic growth of underdeveloped countries—as well as in meeting emergency food needs and improving nutritional standards. This report gives chapter and verse on the ways in which food distribution can and should be expanded through co-ordinated international programs. It makes the point strongly that the great expansion in food aid and non-commercial food distribution that the world still needs can probably not be realized, unless it takes place side by side with an expansion in international aid for development — unless, in fact, it is directly related to and used in such development programs. There are large amounts of food distributed now, mainly by the United States. These amounts could and should be increased by two-thirds. Here are programs in

Main Topics at IFAP Conference

- World food distribution.
- Stabilizing international farm markets.
- World-wide impact of advancing technology on the farmer.
- How general economic growth or depression affects farm prosperity.
- Development of farmer co-operatives.
- Significance of the Common Market and Free Trade Area for farmers.
- Problems of underdeveloped countries as agricultural exporters.



A session of the 12th annual conference of the IFAP in new Trade Union Hall at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

which it would be used, as calculated and set out in the Director-General's report:

	Millions per year
For economic development	\$1,200—\$1,300
To establish material food reserves	200
To establish and replenish international emergency food reserves	150
To aid in social development:	
In land reform	50 — 100
Through supplementary meals for school children and higher students	600 — 700
For relief and welfare	200
TOTAL	\$2,400—\$2,650

Compared with this estimate of some \$2½ billion of food which could be used annually, the United States is at present disposing of some \$1½ billion annually in special programs. So there is some way to go.

The IFAP conference decided that the first and necessary step is to make a start—to set up, at long last and quickly, an International Food Distribution Agency. The United States has already proposed a beginning fund of \$100 million, to be used over 3 years, for such an agency. This amount would only be a start, but it would be enough to set up the machinery and gain some first experience in an international food program. In co-operation with the United Nations, and side by side with the hoped-for growth in general economic aid to underdeveloped countries, this world food program could grow. It could become the effective weapon for peace and abundance that it should be.

A program like this requires first of all food and money, but it also requires careful study, planning, co-operation with many different agencies and with recipient countries. It is much more than just a matter of shipping food, and in fact cannot be done properly except on a basis of

international co-operation and planned programming as part of economic development.

Canada has given the lead in the United Nations to the present new attempt to finally achieve a world food distribution program — the familiar "World Food Bank" idea. The idea is as sound as it ever was, but the task of implementing it has been very complicated and difficult. But many lessons have been learned and we are now equipped to do a good and constructive job. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture urge Canada and the other advanced nations to not let this new opportunity go by, but instead to take a long step forward in closing the gap between food abundance on one hand and food scarcity on the other.

THE conference also called for renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which will expire on July 31 of next year, but made two suggestions for improvement. First, it said, the present agreement in one of its clauses gives a too ready acceptance to the arguments for continuing policies, in many countries, of artificially maintaining wheat production through high price support policies and other restrictive measures. This clause should be deleted from the agreement. It is clear, the conference felt, that the degree to which wheat is produced at present in excess of the demands not only of the commercial but as well of the non-commercial possibilities for distribution, means that real improvement in the position of this commodity absolutely requires downward adjustment of production in a number of countries. As might be expected there is disagreement among IFAP members as to who might most be expected to contract, and especially as to the responsibility of European countries for the present surplus position. Nevertheless, it was agreed that the International Wheat Council,

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under a new agreement, should come more seriously to grips with this problem.

The second recommendation was that as well as collecting statistics on total world trade, both commercial and non-commercial, the International Wheat Council should play a more active role, in fact the central role, in helping to co-ordinate policy on give-away and non-commercial sales with sales to regular commercial markets. The object would be partly to ensure that sales on special terms are not allowed to substitute for regular commercial sales and in this way undermine the legitimate markets of exporting countries. The principle that surplus distribution should not undermine regular commercial sales is well established and recognized. Putting the principle into practice, however, is a task that requires close and continuous co-operation and attention by all concerned. This is a job the International Wheat Council should take on to a much greater extent.

will be another subject for international discussion, at a planned seminar of experts to be held perhaps this fall. Canada has as much experience as any country in this field.

As might be expected the implications for agricultural trade of the Common Market and the Free Trade Area were discussed. Of particular interest, and considerable importance to Canada and other Commonwealth countries, was the question of whether Britain would be likely to join the Common Market, and if she did, would she be expected to abandon her Commonwealth preferences in the import of agricultural products.

IFAP has always supported, as being basically sound, the development of the 6-nation European Common Market. Many members, including Canada, have however always been somewhat apprehensive that the result for suppliers of wheat and other farm products, from outside the Common Market, would be shrinking markets behind higher



Canadian delegates: Front (l. to r.)—H. H. Hannam, CFA president; J. M. Bentley, Alta.; John B. Brown, Man.; Gordon Greer, Ont.; Leonard Harman, Ont. Back row—Gordon Harrold, Alta.; T. G. Bobier, Sask.; Art Swenson, B.C.; David Kirk, CFA; Russell Love, Alta.; and Norn Garriock (observer) CBC.

PLANS were laid by the conference for a number of special meetings, two of which, in time, might lead to new international commodity agreements or arrangements for orderly market stabilization, in some form.

The first plan is to hold a special international coarse grains conference soon. Canadian farm organizations will undoubtedly be represented at this meeting, which will study the possibilities of doing something about threats to the stability of the coarse grains market. Two particular causes for concern may be mentioned. The first is the slump of the barley prices in the past year, caused by U.S.S.R. exports and increased export subsidization by France and the United States. The second is the existence and threat to world markets of the huge surpluses of feed grains in the United States, especially of corn and grain sorghum.

The second commodity plan is to hold an international dairy meeting this fall. This does not concern Canada so greatly and directly, since we aren't a major importer or exporter. But it is of great interest and considerable possible importance to us. The most immediate cause for concern here is the build-up of butter supplies to excessive proportions which is in prospect for the coming months.

The possibilities of expanding co-operative trade in farm machinery

protectionist barriers. Both the conviction that, overall, the Common Market is a long stride in the right direction, and the fear of its immediate effects upon overseas agricultural trade, remain.

One thing at least seems clear to this writer and that is that these big and important issues of common markets, free trade areas, and trade groupings generally will be with us for a long time. In a complex world the trend will likely be more and more in this direction and Canadian farmers would be well advised to make sure their organizations give these complicated, often technical, but vitally important international trade policy questions their increasingly close attention.

ANOTHER decision was to raise the IFAP budget by \$10,000. It is hoped that this money, supplemented by special contributions from Indian and Ghanian farm organizations, will very soon make it possible to open regional offices in those two countries to serve Asian and African regional needs. There is a great challenge to voluntary farm organizations in these two enormous areas, and the future of IFAP as an effective representative of the world's farmers will depend in real measure on how effectively it grows and changes to meet this challenge.

New organizations from Tunisia, Morocco, Japan, Israel and the Phil-

ippines were admitted to membership. Pakistan is expected soon to be a member.

National agricultural policies, their trends and implications, are always on the agenda of IFAP Conferences. Space does not allow much discussion of these matters, but the following quotation from one of the Conference documents gives much food for thought, and points up the international significance of the problems discussed by Dr. Gilson in this magazine in the past few issues.

"Because of the preoccupation with the danger of accumulating surpluses, leading governments are giving more attention to the possibility of giving producers collectively greater direct responsibility in the adjustment of production to effective demand. Besides financial obligations, producers are being required to take a more active part—through their representatives—in the assessment of market prospects and in shaping schemes for reallocation of productive resources. Most governments, however, remain reluctant to extend the scope and powers of producer marketing boards and, in certain countries at least, producers themselves hesitate to support such arrangements."

As always, in these conferences, one is tremendously struck by the obvious, but so often forgotten, fact that the situation of world agriculture is to a great extent a product of the combined effects of the domestic agricultural policies of the world's nations. World farmers are all in the same boat in a very real sense. But in a very real sense also they are in competition with each other. The economic and social goals of agricultural policy in one country affect the welfare of farmers in another. There are conflicts, and there is often the need to frankly face up to the facts involved.

Yet in a broader way, it remains true, as it must, that the interests of the world's farmers and in fact of all peoples are tied together—dependent for long-term progress on the continued economic and social development of all nations. It is this belief in the fundamentally common interests of farmers, overriding and overshadowing their differences, that is the reason and justification for IFAP's continued existence.



"First it was just the commercials. Now you're spending the whole evening here!"



[Guide photos]
Ford, feeding cows in the remodeled barn, works for wages and shares in the profits.

Incorporation

Key to Father-Son Harmony

by

DON BARON

This business arrangement allows Ford Wickson to make long-range plans for the farm, and his parents to continue enjoying farm life



Ford's parents, as farm shareholders, moved gracefully into semi-retirement. Here they relax in comfort of their lovely new home.

DAIRY farmer Joe Wickson was reeve of the quiet farming community of Trafalgar township a decade ago when it received the most startling news in its history—the Ford Motor Company had bought land there and planned to build a huge automobile assembly plant. The news transformed the community. A rush of smaller industries followed in the wake of the big auto-maker. Wickson's council faced a full-fledged industrial and housing boom, with no background of experience on how to handle such a development.

"Only way we were able to control and guide that furious growth," Wickson recalls now, "was through long-term planning. We got plans drawn up for the area. We followed them closely too."

Long-term planning prevented chaos taking over in Trafalgar. Five years ago, Wickson applied the same idea again—this time to solve a personal farm problem.

It was apparent by 1956 that Wickson's farming days were nearly over at Bronte. Industry was crowding in on him. When he sold his farm, he and his son Ford faced a major decision. Would they quit farming, or buy another farm and make a fresh start?

Ford liked farming. He had been managing the home farm during the time his dad looked after council. Joe himself favored farm life, so long as he didn't have to accept the day-to-day responsibilities again. They both agreed that if Joe was to buy a new farm, and Ford was to manage it, they would need to devise some legal agreement that would tell each exactly where he stood.

"The time was long past when word-of-mouth agreements were good enough," Joe explained. "I have seen too many young fellows work hard on their home farms, and then have to sell everything to settle the estate. I wouldn't put Ford in such a position."

They both recalled how one farmer they knew, died lacking a formal business arrangement. The sons suffered months of trouble and financial loss trying to settle the estate.

The question facing the Wicksons was, "What kind of legal arrangement can we make?" The answer came from a neighbor, who had incorporated his farm. "Incorporation has been sound for my purposes," he told them.

As a result, Ford and his dad bought another farm. Then they had their solicitor draw up an agreement to incorporate it. Mr. and Mrs. Wickson and Ford were the three stockholders.

The ownership of that farm is spelled out in detail to suit both generations now. With this solid legal foundation under their farm, Ford and his young wife are free to devote their energies

to the demanding task of building a sound, long-term farm program. From his wages and his share of the profits, Ford is gradually buying more shares in the farm.

Meanwhile, his parents have built a house of their own on one corner of the farm. Both families live side by side in perfect harmony.

IN the 5 years, since the Wicksons bought their new 200-acre farm near Georgetown, Ford has worked big changes in it.

He remodeled the old dairy barn, and cut chutes from the mow to the stable to make feed and straw handling more convenient. He installed a gutter cleaner last fall. He has been setting out crop rotations, and built a lane through the farm. He has developed a 40-cow herd of purebred Holsteins. To keep pace with rising costs he would like to further expand his herd, but the dairy can't handle more milk at the present time. However, he has found he can sell springing heifers to advantage. Now he raises every heifer born on the farm.

In fact, Ford has a real love for good livestock, and he is carrying on a careful breeding program, using one of the best bulls available from the A.I. unit. His cows are on R.O.P. test. Ford himself is a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Esquesing township.

This kind of long-range farm planning by Ford is made possible by the legal agreement, but he and his father can mention several other benefits of the agreement, both short-term and long-term.

There will be no freeze of the bank accounts at the time of death of any of the partners, for one thing. Business can go on as usual. The arrangement protects Ford's four sisters as well, for proper evaluation of the estate may be easily made.

"It helps in the day-to-day management too," Ford adds, "for we must send financial records to our accountant regularly. We don't dare get behind in that important job of keeping records."

Ford's bookkeeper is his pretty wife, Doreen. She can be paid wages for her work too, and the wages are tallied up as a farm expense.

"We can charge work clothes we buy, as a business expense, as well as meals we buy when attending farm meetings," Ford adds.

Bookkeeping is almost a daily chore, so Ford has set up a convenient office for this work. It's an area partitioned off with waist-high walls, in the main entrance room to their rambling 11-

room house. It's beside the kitchen so Doreen can slip into it in spare moments to catch up on her work. It's near the outside doorway, too, so Ford can easily pick up records, or pedigrees any time he needs them. The office is illustrated in a story about the Wickson wives on page 35 of this issue.

Incorporation is working well for the Wicksons. According to a booklet recently prepared by Professors Lane and McLennan of the Ontario Agricultural College, many farmers could gain several important advantages through incorporation.

They list several of them.

- Liability for estate taxes and succession duties may be lessened. Through incorporation, a farmer with partners can freeze the value of his own equity in the farm business at a fixed amount that can't increase regardless of inflation or business success.

- Decreased income tax liability. This would result if the farm is earning enough money (if taxable income exceeds about \$10,000) to allow for salaries as well as corporation profits.

- More capital can be attracted. Outsiders, usually other members of the family, can buy shares in the farm. This is important now, when profitable farms are usually big farms.

- Income earned can be retained and will not be taxable as personal income until it is distributed. On farms that are not incorporated, there is no way of retaining until later, earnings from successful years, without paying taxes on them.

Professors Lane and MacLennan point out, too, that there is plenty of flexibility in the kind of shares that can be issued if a farm is incorporated. Their value can be made large or small, depending on the amount of capital each shareholder wishes to subscribe. One class of shares can be given voting rights, with the remainder having only restricted voting privileges. Thus, control can be confined to a portion of the shareholders. Each class of shares can be transferred between individuals without disrupting the assets which these shares represent. A son can receive gifts from his father, in the form of shares in the company.

With these obvious advantages to be gained from incorporating a farm, the question facing farmers is, "How do I decide whether or not to incorporate?"

The professors give this answer: "Investigate the benefits which it can give, by consulting farm management, estate planning, and legal and tax authorities. Then decide if these benefits are the ones that meet your needs."

*Dreams of adventure or wealth,
doing chores for Mom or Dad,
teasing a girl, they're all part of*

Growing Up



[Luoma photo]

"I recall when I first ironed my own clothes. We didn't have the electric then . . . careful with those pleats, honey . . . and I can hear your grandma saying . . ."



[Bob Taylor photo]

"Sometimes I find myself asking: 'Is this the life for me?' While I'm stuck down here, there's guys with space suits . . ."



[Luoma photo]

"Some guys drive tractors and some guys have to clean 'em. Dad says that a good machine is always a clean machine. But he's the driver."



[Luoma photo]

"61, 62 . . . if I had all the money in the world . . . 63, 64 . . . I'd buy a million pearls, a billion diamonds . . . 65, 66 . . . and a trillion . . ."



[Sylvania photo]

"It's only a worm."—"What d'you mean, *only* a worm?"—"Look, you grab hold of it, stick a hook through its liver and . . ."—"Is that all you can think about—*worms*?"

TANKS

for Hog Manure

Underground storage tanks are eliminating most of the work, odor, mess and loss from handling hog manure.

by **DON BARON**

ASK Albert McCully why he is going to build an underground concrete tank to handle the manure from his hog barn and he will probably beckon with his finger, as he did to this reporter, and lead you to his hog buildings for a demonstration. It's a dramatic demonstration too.

McCully feeds about 400 hogs in his open-front building. The structure was designed so that the manure could be scraped out of each pen and then pushed along a concrete apron to be piled at one end. But hog manure won't pile.

"I wouldn't go through another spring like the past one for anything," McCully explains. "It rained, and we couldn't haul the manure away. We shoved it off the concrete and it oozed back onto it again. The substance spread out over the ground in a black smelly sea. It saturated the ground so that a tractor could hardly get near it. A duck couldn't walk across that area. It was a real mess."

And it was a mess—but the kind that has troubled plenty of farmers in recent years as they expanded their hog feeding enterprises. McCully's answer will be a tank—but it won't be the first tank in his district.

IT was John Winters, who farms a few miles north of McCully, in Kent County, Ont., who seems to have started the idea. Winters immigrated to Canada from Holland 10 years ago, and in 1959, when he built a 300-hog open-front feeding barn, he gave careful thought to manure disposal. He considered draining the manure away down the hill below his building, but he knew this would create two problems—odors and flies. Besides, he wanted to save the manure for his 70 acres of cash crop.

He had seen plenty of manure tanks back in Holland, so he decided to try one himself. He installed a huge rectangular underground concrete tank, 10 feet deep and 8 feet wide, extending 90 feet along the front of the building.

John's hog barn has 7 pens with level sleeping areas at the back. But at the front they drop off to a slope of 2 feet in 10 feet. Drainage from each pen is directly into the tank. The openings are kept covered with loose-fitting lids. Because of the steep slope, liquids and most solids drain down into the tank as they are produced. Cleaning out the pens requires only a few minutes each day.

Manure accumulates in the tank for months at a time, ready to be hauled to the field whenever convenient. Winters made an electrically powered elevator apparatus to lift the manure from the tank, and fitted a 500-gallon steel tank onto a wagon frame for hauling the manure away. This wagon is fitted with a cyclone-type device at the rear, to scatter the manure over the fields.

John figures he is saving close to \$1,000 a year in commercial fertilizer, now that he is using manure from his tank.

Now that interest in hog manure tanks is mounting, Ontario's agricultural engineering extension service has come into the picture. John Turnbull from Ridgetown designed what is probably the neatest tank installation so far—and it was built by Wm. Dieleman and his two sons,

Adrian and Jim, at Thamesville, last summer. It came well through the winter and spring.

Turnbull admits that the idea is still in the trial stages but he says: "We might as well admit that hog manure is a liquid, not a solid. That's why mechanical gutter cleaners aren't really satisfactory. Lagoons or open ponds, which are being used in the United States, seem to be suitable where the hog pen floors are being washed down with water. But if you want to save the manure for use on the fields, and don't want to dilute it, then tanks may be the answer."

He adds that there should be very little oxidation and therefore little odor from a closed tank. Losses should be low too.

The Dieleman building (Turnbull designed the building, as well as the tank installation) is almost square—measuring 62 by 64 feet. It has a central manure alley, with 4 pens running off each side—giving it a total capacity for about 400 hogs.

The tank lies directly under the center of the building although it could just as easily be located beyond one end of it if the owner was concerned about possible odors. In effect, the tank is a sawed-off silo, 24 feet in diameter, 11 feet deep and 6 inches thick, with the top lying just below the floor of the hog pen. It is made of poured concrete. An opening into it from the center of the manure alley is kept covered with a steel plate, which can be removed to scrape in solids. Liquids drain into it naturally. One man can scrape down the pens in about half an hour each day. A little straw is used for bedding, but this is thrown out of the building (the walls are fitted with sliding doors) rather than being scraped down into the tank.

What about odors? Since manure tanks are new, this is a key question. The Dielemans say they have had no trouble so far. This reporter saw their tank in June, and while the temperature outside neared 90, there wasn't a whiff from it.

"Even if odors do become a problem," Dieleman senior explained, "we can vent the opening from the tank through the roof of the building."

TO lift the manure from the tank, the Dielemans intended to follow Turnbull's recommendations—get a 20-foot, 4-inch auger, fitted with a 2 h.p. motor geared to 850 r.p.m. This should fill a 500-gallon tank in 7 or 8 minutes. They planned to build a spreader similar to the one being used by Winters. "The only precaution necessary," Dieleman observed drily, "will be to check the wind direction before starting."

Liquid manure is notoriously hard on equipment, but since this would only be used a couple of times a year, it could be thoroughly washed after use, then oiled and stored.

Turnbull figures the silo-type storage tank is best, particularly because there are commercial firms set up to make cylindrical walls. The one he designed for Dieleman cost about \$2,000 to install—which makes it a cheap manure-handling system. Price was \$70 per vertical foot (\$770) for the walls, and \$160 for the base. The lid, which cost \$1,000, was the most expensive part, because it required a network of ½-inch steel rods spaced every 5 inches to give it the required strength, and because of the expensive form work that had to be built before it could be poured.

He started it



Manure from 300 hogs drains to John Winters' tank; he cleans pens in only 5 minutes daily.

They copied it



Wm. Dieleman (center) and sons Adrian and Jim had an engineer design tank for 400 hogs.



Adrian lifts the cover, clears solid manure.

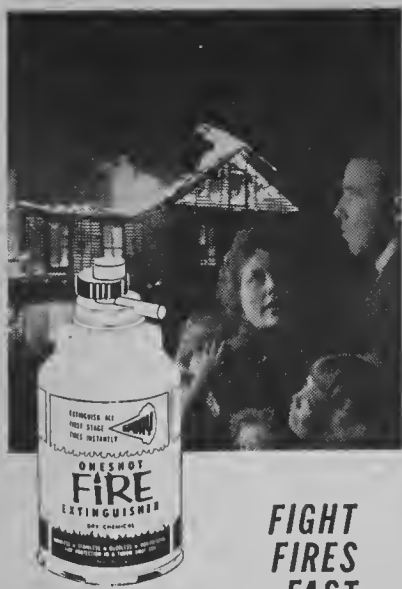
He's planning it



Albert McCully's barn was nearly swamped in manure last spring — he's putting in a tank.



Manure made quagmire round McCully barn.



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Lured from the Farm

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

LEN THOMPSON has always been a keen fisherman. Back on his grain farm at Abernethy, Sask., he used to spend a lot of spare time making his own plugs and spinners because he wasn't quite satisfied with the ones sporting goods stores carried. Today, stores from coast to coast carry Thompson spoons of over 100 different colors, weights, shapes and sizes. In 1959, a Thompson No. 4 caught the fish that won the \$4,000 salmon derby at Vancouver. Last year, a No. 4 chrome Thompson proved the undoing of a 44-pound salmon at Port Alberni, B.C.

Born in Abernethy, Len grew up on the 640-acre farm which contained the original quarter his father had homesteaded in 1883. In 1913, the younger Thompson took a homestead of his own southwest of Moose Jaw. He left there to join the Army in World War I and was sent overseas in a replacement draft to the famed 46th Battalion. When he returned to find his homestead had pretty well reverted to native range land, he went home to his father's place at Abernethy.

LEN THOMPSON started making his own fishing lures in 1929 in the farm blacksmith shop. What he was trying for was a spinner which combined both weight and spinning action. After a lot of experimenting, he hit on the right design—a spoon that wiggled like a small fish and was heavy enough to spin a reel.

By 1933, Len was making so many spoons for people he decided to go into the business. Each year he would

turn out about 300 lures, which he sold at a nearby lake resort. In 1937, he made a set of dies for himself, got the use of a metal press in Abernethy and started turning out his lures by machine. But it still remained a secondary enterprise to the farm. In fact, when metal supplies got tight during World War II, he had trouble keeping his spoon business alive.

At War's end, Len Thompson decided to go into the fishing lure business in earnest. In 1945, he built a shop in Abernethy, got a machine press of his own and had proper dies made by a Toronto firm. Soon, the business grew so rapidly he couldn't handle it alone. He took his son-in-law, Cecil Pallister, into partnership, and formed the Thompson-Pallister Bait Company. His next move was to rent the farm.

When rail service to Abernethy was cut a short while ago, the company moved to Lacombe, Alta.

"Lacombe is much closer to Edmonton," Len explained. "We get all our dies made there now."

Thompson-Pallister is strictly a family company. Len is president, and Cecil Pallister is vice-president and manager. Mrs. Thompson is secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Pallister (her daughter) is her assistant. The firm makes over 100 types of spoons and plugs—from a No. 6 spoon, which is only 1½ inches long, to a No. 4, which is 6 inches long. It employs a permanent staff of eight.

As a sideline enterprise, the company loads shotgun shells and rifle cartridges to order. These loads are

gauged to a gun's maximum accurate range, so they pack quite a wallop. Ammunition is made up only for modern weapons in good enough condition to stand this heavier charge.

THE Thompson-Pallister plant today is a far cry from that old blacksmith shop where Len pounded out his early spoons by hand. Metal for the lures now comes in rolls that can be punched and stamped in one operation. This consists of various brass, copper and silver alloys which have been "cooked" at the foundry to Thompson specifications. These are sold to the fishing lure plant under special code names.

Rough spoons are polished in a couple of tumbling barrels that do the work of 15 men. One barrel deburrs the metal with small stones revolving in a soap solution. In the second barrel, the spoons are brought to a high polish by rotating them with tiny steel balls, about bird-shot size. Colors are painted on and double-baked in an oven to harden the finish. There are 8 different finishes, 11 spoon sizes and 3 weights. But the company is constantly designing and testing new spoons.

"By designing, we mean working on a lure until it catches fish," Len Thompson explained. "Our spoons have to prove themselves in the lakes and streams for a couple of years before they're put on the market."

Although Len has probably been "lured" from the farm for good, he still has enough unsold wheat stored on the place to keep him interested in the grain market. V



Len Thompson in his office with cut-out of fish taking a giant lure. [Guide photos]

A grain grower's fishing lures worked so well he had to quit farming and make them for everybody



Bob Magilton paints, Mrs. Edith Withers checks spoons.



Cecil Pallister (left) on assembly line to attach hooks.

Through Field and Wood

No. 34

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

A COW moose would never win a beauty contest. Nor is her gangling, long-legged calf as endearing as, for instance, a baby cottontail. And yet, a cow moose tenderly nuzzling her precious calf and the confiding trust with which he obeys her low grunted warnings is a sight strangely touching.

One should be near water to see moose in summer. Along winding alder-fringed creeks, by lily pad beds, or in grassy willow-grown marshes at dawn or dusk, one may suddenly encounter a cow and her red-brown calf.

Meeting unexpectedly a cow with calf, it is well to be cautious. Ready for instant flight at other times, in defence of a young calf the cow can be dangerous. Sharp-edged hoofs which can split a wolf's skull are weapons not to be taken lightly. But after some experience and by using tact, one can often approach quite close without drawing a charge.

Curiously, once the cow has gotten over her initial display of anger, she may apparently become quite indifferent and let you come very close.

Still, this is risky. A sudden whim may lead her to charge and those stilt-like legs can cover the ground quickly.

But a cow with twin calves is always a temptation to try to get close to for study. Once on the Kootenay I stalked an old cow with two calves. The cow saw me as I left the trees but as she turned to go the calves ran up to nurse. They were big calves (it was late August) and their vigorous butting lifted the cow quite off the ground. I approached slowly to about 20 feet when the cow suddenly kicked the calves sprawling right and left and turned on me. She started to charge but changed her mind and plunged past, the calves trotting after across the river flat.

There were spruces behind which I could have dodged but it was a tense moment before I saw by her expression that she was not seriously angry. Wild animals seldom charge in earnest unless they are suddenly surprised or infuriated. If you wish to study moose, this might be kept in mind. ✓

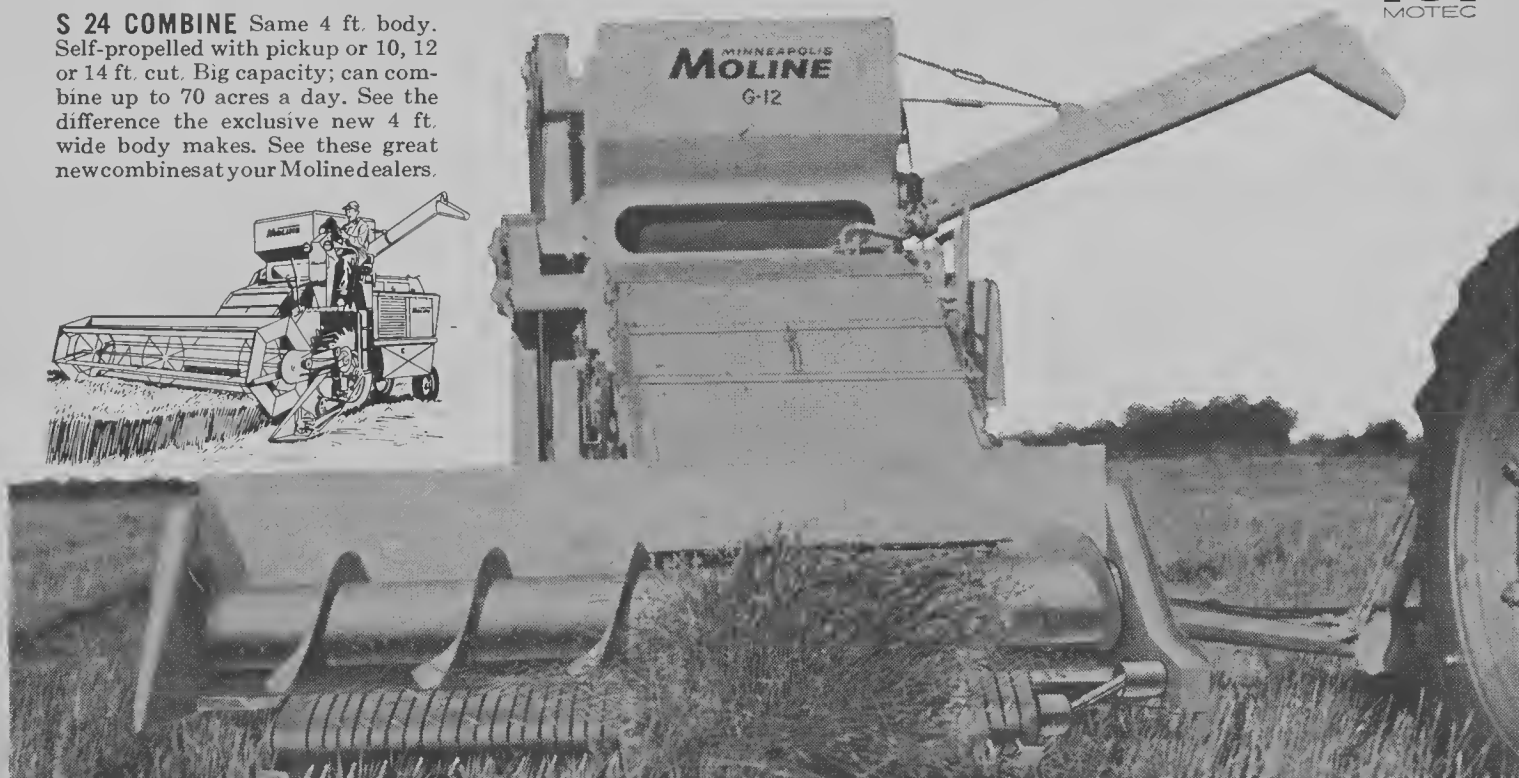


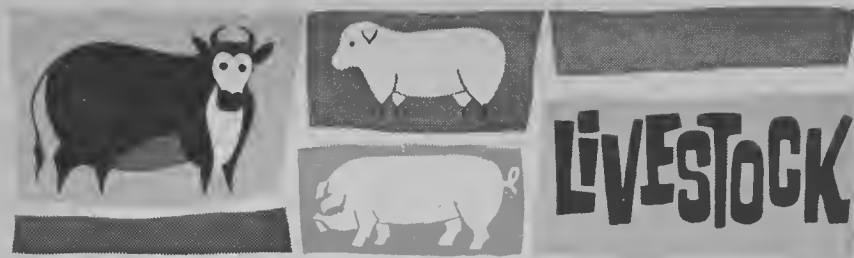
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Control for Shipping Fever

CATTLE can resist shipping fever if they're given soluble aureomycin for 30 days. This good news comes from S. E. Beacom following tests carried out by the Melfort Experimental Farm, Sask.

Dr. Beacom says the dosage of aureomycin is 500 mgs. per head per day, given in drinking water for 2 days before shipping. The same amount is added to the feed for 4 days after arrival. Then the dose is reduced to 70 mgs. per day in the feed for the remaining 24 days.

The experimental farm bought 209 steers at Walsh, Alta., and shipped them 450 miles to Melfort. They were divided into five groups: one group was untreated, and the others were treated respectively with (a) soluble aureomycin; (b) a tranquilizer; (c) a combination of aureomycin and tranquilizer; and (d) penicillin.

The steers given aureomycin alone suffered the least from shipping fever and gained the most weight. At the end of the 30-day treatment they showed an average gain of 30 lb. compared with 13 lb. for the untreated group. The number of veterinary treatments to control shipping fever was only one-third of that required by the untreated steers.

The other treatments were beneficial, but not so beneficial as the aureomycin was. ✓

Help for Newborn Animals

SAVING the lives of newborn animals can increase farm profits, of course. And yet, many newborn animals die because of poor care, poor nutrition, and disease. Here's what the American Foundation of Animal Health suggests:

1. Provide dams with good rations during pregnancy.

2. Give help promptly during birth difficulties. Veterinarians have medicines and methods to help, including the caesarian operation.

3. Watch for danger signals of milk fever and ketosis about the time of birth.

4. Check to see whether sows nurse the pigs properly. Treatment is needed sometimes to stimulate milk flow. ✓

Pigs Have Tropical Climate

A PIG housing system known as the "sweat box" has proved successful on a Northern Ireland farm, according to a veterinarian of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture.

The farm rears 17,000 pigs annually. In the newer fattening houses,

a pen of 8 ft. by 10 ft. accommodates 15 pigs that are near market weight. Each pig has 5 sq. ft. of floor space and about 30 cu. ft. of air. The "sweat box" atmosphere is

maintained by temperatures mostly in the 80's with a relative humidity of 90 per cent.

According to the veterinarian, Dr. W. A. M. Gordon, the number of bacteria-carrying particles in the atmosphere is exceedingly low. High temperatures show a 100-fold reduction of bacteria, so that respiratory ailments are not a problem.

Although it is not the ultimate cure for pig troubles, Dr. Gordon claims that the potentialities of the "sweat box" far outweigh any distaste that might be felt against it. ✓

Crop Without a Surplus

SHEEP are the one farm commodity where there's no danger of a surplus. In fact, Canada has imported an average of 21 million pounds of lamb in the past 3 years, says Erle Roger, director of Saskatchewan's animal industry branch.

Reporting on a provincial survey, Mr. Roger was encouraged to find that the average lamb crop was 110 per cent of the ewes kept. But he considers a reasonable goal for farm flocks should be 150 per cent. A

HOW TO TURN MORE REPLACEMENTS INTO PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCERS

Do this: coordinate proper feeding with protective medication through every stage from baby chicks to laying hens.



1. Give them health in the drinking water. First immediate step for replacement chicks is AUREOMYCIN® Soluble in the drinking water for first 48 hours. This assures adequate early intake of AUREOMYCIN to guard against CRD, synovitis and blue comb. Give AUREOMYCIN Soluble at other times when disease or stress shows up.



2. Feed potentiated starter feed with Aureomycin. A PF starter containing 200 grams of AUREOMYCIN per ton is today's most effective feed. Fed for 3 to 4 weeks, this starter feed protects against CRD, synovitis and blue comb—guards against vaccination reactions—gets chicks off to a fast, vigorous start.



3. Dust away Newcastle disease and bronchitis. Here's your sure way to control Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis simultaneously. Use Cyanamid Dust BIOLATOR®, or AQUAVAC® in the drinking water, at 1 to 7 days of age. Repeat vaccination at 3 to 4 weeks of age, 12 to 16 weeks of age, and every 4 months thereafter.

small increase in the number of lambs raised can make a big percentage increase in profits.

Mr. Roger recommends creep-feeding of lambs. Only one-quarter of the producers interviewed used this practice, but those who did found it very profitable. Other improvements could be made in spraying, dipping, or dusting for ticks. Only 76 of 200 producers reported that they did this. Small keds or ticks reduce the gains of lambs, especially the young ones. He suggests you watch the small lambs carefully, and if they're infested

badly, dust them with insecticide to control ticks until the whole flock is sprayed after shearing.

One last word. Watch for internal parasites, which are likely to occur when sheep graze the same land year after year. ✓

Any of These Can Save a Pig

If you keep these 10 points in mind when a sow is close to farrowing, one of them might save a pig, says Dr. Howard Neely of the Ontario Veterinary College.

1. Feed the sow a mixture of half bran and half her regular ration a few days before farrowing.

2. Scrub the farrowing quarters with a solution of 1 lb. lye to 20 gallons of water.

3. Scatter finely chopped bedding around the pen.

4. Wash the sow with soap and water.

5. Stay with the sow and help her during farrowing, if needed.

6. Help the pigs to nurse, if necessary.

7. Clip and tie navel cords, and dip the stubs in iodine.

8. Use a heat lamp to prevent chilling.

9. Give no feed, only water, to the sow on farrowing day.

10. After farrowing, feed the sow limited amounts of half bran and half ration for 2 or 3 days. Then start to increase feed gradually. Put her on full feed after about 10 days. ✓

Fast Gains With Holstein Steers

A RESEARCH station in Britain is producing year-old Holstein steers weighing upwards of 1,000 lb. The steers have an all-pelleted diet incorporating hay, and average 1.71 lb. gain per day, with an average total feed consumption of 5,000 lb. per animal.

The calves are fed for an average of 6 weeks on a milk replacer containing two different fat levels, and on "cakelettes." They are weaned abruptly at 160 lb. — weaning is decided by weight, not age.

The trials have suggested, so far, that grinding the roughage does not increase the gain, but it improves the efficiency of feed conversion and avoids the problem of handling feed in bulk.

It is thought that the relative ease with which the 1,000 lb. Holstein yearling steers are produced could mean a genetic maximum for good yearling calves of well above that weight. ✓

You've selected your replacement chicks for bred-in characteristics that should bring you more eggs over a longer period at less cost.

How can you be more certain that these chicks will live up to their potential and make your egg-producing operation an economic success?

By following good management and sanitation practices. By taking every precaution to see that disease is kept out of your flocks all the way through ... from chick to laying hen.

Disease, visible or invisible, is

the biggest handicap to making more egg money. It can strike suddenly, cause high death losses or severe slumps in production.

The Cyanamid Feed-Health Program—described step-by-step on these pages—shows you *what* to do to lick disease, *when* to do it and *how* to do it. It's a proved program—practical, sound, easy to follow.

Talk to your feed man. Ask him for your free folder which describes, in detail, the Cyanamid Feed-Health Program for layers and breeders. Cyanamid of

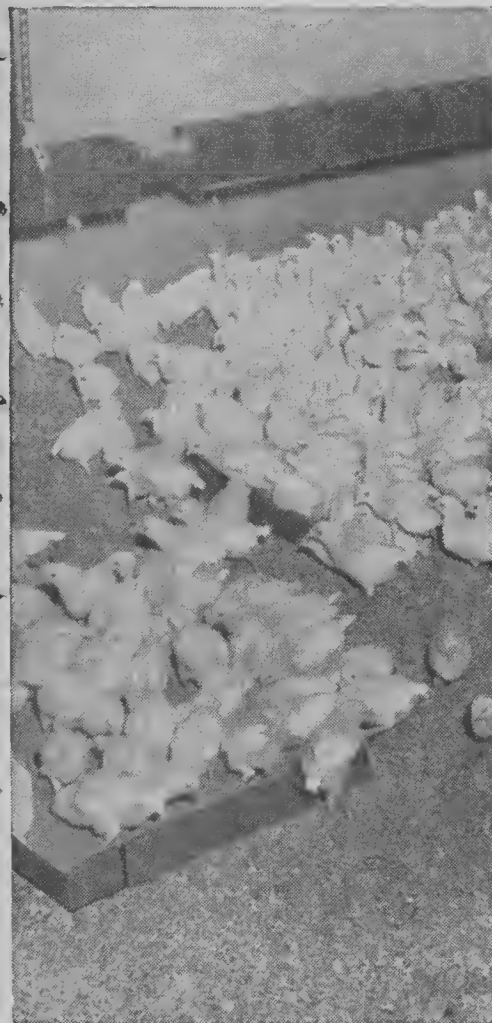
Canada Limited, Agricultural Products Department, Montreal 2, Que. ®AUREOMYCIN is Cyanamid of Canada's trademark for chlortetracycline.

The label instructions on Cyanamid products, and on products containing Cyanamid ingredients, are the result of years of research both in the laboratory and in the field. Always read the labels and carefully follow directions for use.

AF-7



CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE



4. Keep growing chicks healthy and vigorous. At 4 weeks of age, change to grower feed with 0.02% Nitrophenide. Feed up to 12 weeks Nitrophenide will continue to control eoccidiosis and allow the development of immunity. If an outbreak occurs after 12 weeks, treat with SULMET® drinking water solution.



5. Don't risk disease setbacks later. Be prepared with a potentiated treatment feed containing 200 grams of AUREOMYCIN per ton at any time trouble shows up. AUREOMYCIN is ideal for treatment because it effectively controls CRD, synovitis and blue comb.



6. House more top-performing hens. When you follow this Cyanamid Feed-Health Program, you put more healthy pullets in the laying house. At the first sign of trouble—drop in feed consumption, slump in egg production or other symptoms of disease—use a feed containing AUREOMYCIN. Keep hens producing!

More "A" Hogs —But at What Cost?

THE percentage of grade A hog carcasses can be increased by adding fibrous feeds to standard finishing rations, but it's not certain that it produces an extra profit. That's the conclusion of Dr. S. E. Beacom after tests at the Melfort Experimental Farm, Sask.

For example, one mixture raised the percentage of grade A carcasses from 58 to 92, but the return per hog was \$4.90 less than the \$28 per 100 lb. he would have got for a grade A hog that received an undiluted finishing ration.

Dr. Beacom fed a group of hogs with equal amounts of oat-barley finishing ration, and an alfalfa meal-oat hull mixture. The return was lower because gains were slower, feed efficiency was less, and the dressing percentage was reduced.

But when a wheat-barley finishing ration was used, and the alfalfa meal-oat hull diluent was reduced to 15 per cent of the feed, net returns per hog carcass increased by \$1.52. When the diluent went up to 30 per cent, net return increased by only \$0.66; and at 45 per cent it fell by \$0.66—using \$28 per 100 lb. (market price plus quality premium) as the basis of comparison.

When oat hulls were used as a diluent at 15, 30 and 45 per cent of the total ration, the net return per hog was reduced by \$0.48, \$1.71, and \$2.19.

Dr. Beacom says the basic ration, the type of diluent, and the strain of hog are all factors in attempts to increase the percentage of grade A hogs by diluting the finishing ration. ✓

LIVESTOCK



Rotating tube is 150 ft. long, drops feed before each animal on both sides.

Mechanical Hired Hand

Carman King feeds his cattle six times a day with equipment that mixes and distributes the ration



[Guide photos] The grain, roughage, concentrate and beet pulp go into the hopper and are mixed while they're being distributed.

SINCE it was installed 2 years ago, a rotating tube has saved Carman King of High River, Alta., a lot of time and labor. It mixes and distributes grain, roughage, ground ration, or silage, and drops individual piles before each animal on both sides of his 150-foot bunker.

"I think it's ideal for a farm feed-

lot," said Carman, who handles about 325 head per season. "But it would probably be more economical to use a wagon and mechanical unloader for big operations with over 2,000 head."

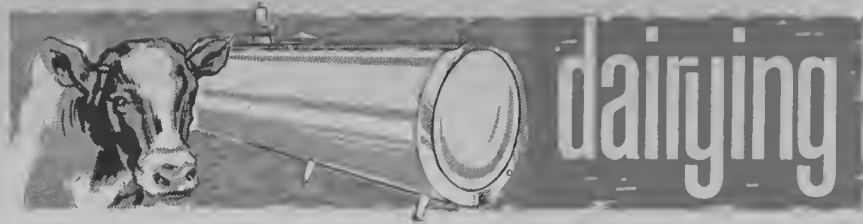
Carman feeds a ration containing 85 per cent grain and 15 per cent roughage. To this he adds 2 lb. of beet pulp and 1 lb. of concentrate per animal per day. Electrically-driven augers convey grain and roughage to the Roto-Tube's hopper, the concentrate and beet pulp are added by scoop shovel. About 6,000 lb. of ration is fed through the tube daily.

"We find feeding them about six times a day is much better than continuous feeding," Carman explained. "That way, you give your animals rest periods so they can go to the tank for a drink of water instead of always crowding around the feeder. They get a better chance to digest their ration."

During the last 60 days of the feeding period, roughage in the ration is cut to 10 per cent. "We feel we can get more efficient gains by doing this," Carman said. "If there is a lot of roughage, the animals use up too much concentrate trying to digest it."—C.V.F. ✓



The bunker is covered to enable animals to feed in comfort in all weathers.



Cart and Pipeline For Easier Milking

DAIRYMAN Don Holmes took a critical look at the milking procedure being used on his 50-cow Jersey herd a couple of years ago and decided the time had arrived for some changes. He and his hired man seemed to be spending more time walking than working.

The job of carrying 6 milking machines, in addition to the empty pails, pails of disinfectant and wash water from milk house to stable required 5 or 6 trips back and forth before a man could get started to milk. Then, carrying the pails of milk back to the milk house to be



Each cow's milk is weighed in pail.



[Guide photos] Milking machines, pails, disinfectants, scales, and a portable dumping station are carried on special cart.

dumped into the bulk tank there was another time-consuming job. To make matters worse, those uncovered pails were bound to pick up at least a little dust and dirt which wouldn't improve the quality of the milk.

Don spent less than \$700 to revise the program, and calls it one of the best expenditures he has made around the farm.

First, he decided to devise a cart to haul the milking machines, pails, and buckets of disinfectant and water. He called on the Engineering Extension Services of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for help in designing it. The cart was actually made at the O.A.C. Then he installed a pipeline to eliminate the job of carrying milk pails through the stable. He used a special kind of plastic pipe, which is cheaper than glass or steel, fitting it with openings along its length, through which the milk could be pumped into it.

Use of a pipeline, called for a dumping station in the stable. To serve this purpose, he fitted a can (specially made of the same plastic material as the pipeline) onto the milk cart mentioned above, so it could serve as a portable dumping station. He fitted the cart with an electric pump, and a hose which could be attached to the milk pipeline. Electric outlets were installed

in the stable, adjacent to each of these junctions in the pipeline.

The pipeline itself required about 215 ft. of 1 in. diameter pipe to make a loop around the barn and connect up to the adjacent milk house. Holmes says that the convenience of the new system is excellent. He cleans the plastic pipe simply by pumping cleaning solutions through it. He has never taken it down for extra scrubbing. Bacteria count in his milk remains under 10,000.



Milk is strained into dumping station, pumped by pipeline to milk house.

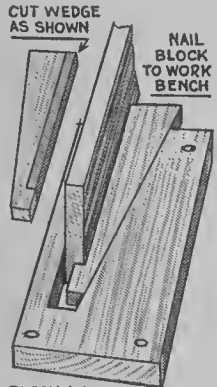
Holmes is manager of Fircrest farms at Norwich in Oxford County. —D.R.B. ✓



WORKSHOP

Jiffy Vise

If you have a board to plane, you can make a "jiffy vise" from a piece of discarded wood. When working



on a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 2 in. board, your piece of wood should be about 10 in. by 6 in., and approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Cut out a wedge from your wood and then remove the shaded part (see sketch) to leave a hook on the end of the

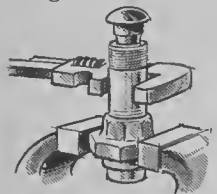
wedge, so the end is narrower than the thinnest board to be clamped. Nail the main block to your work bench. Push the work into the vise until the wedge clamps it firmly against the main block. It takes only 15 minutes to make this device. Remember that your vise will also make an excellent clamp when you want to glue two boards together. —E.M., Ont. ✓

Heavy Soldering

When soldering a heavy work area, prop the hot point of a heavy soldering iron at the site, then use another iron or soldering gun to do the actual work. The extra heat of the big iron makes it easier to solder large surfaces. —H.M., Pa. ✓

Strengthens Pipe

When removing short rusted pipe fittings, the wrench may collapse the walls of the pipe. This results in the tedious removal of the pipe from the interior of the fitting. My remedy is to place a bolt or rounded piece of steel inside the pipe before I turn it. The pipe can't collapse and removal of the fitting is always quick and certain. —P.D.E., Alta. ✓

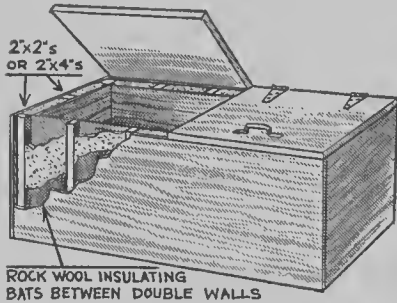


BOLT PREVENTS PIPE FROM COLLAPSING

Vegetable Bin

Here is a vegetable and potato bin which I use in my unheated basement. When the outside temperature is 40 below, the basement gets down to 20 above zero. So I built an insulated bin which is frost-proof. I think it would work just as well in a basement that is too warm for vegetables. The bin is 7 ft. long and about 42 in. wide, but you can vary the size according to your needs. It has double walls, which may be spaced with 2 in. by 2 in., or 2 in. by 4 in. lumber, set 16 in. apart. I tacked rock wool to the 2 by 4's

before nailing on the inner wall. The bin was made with two lids, and the interior can be divided into as many



parts as necessary. I built mine from lumber left over from cement work, and also used an old house door for the front part. So it didn't cost much at all. —E.S., Sask. ✓

Sealing a Can

After puncturing a can to pour out part of the contents, plug the holes with sheet metal screws. They are ideal seals and are easily removed. —H.J., Pa. ✓

Drill Team

When a drill wears to the point that it won't fit the chuck tightly, or if you must use a small metal drill in the brace, try this neat idea. Place a small piece of solder in the chuck, and then insert the drill between it and one jaw. The soft solder takes up the slack when the chuck is tightened and locks the drill in place. —P.D.E., Alta. ✓



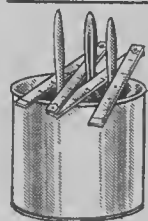
USE WIRE SOLDER TO LOCK DRILL IN CHUCK

To Spread Glue

When gluing up wood, especially large flat pieces, you will find a small window squeegee spreads a thin even coat over the surface. —G.LeM., Sask. ✓

Brush Holder

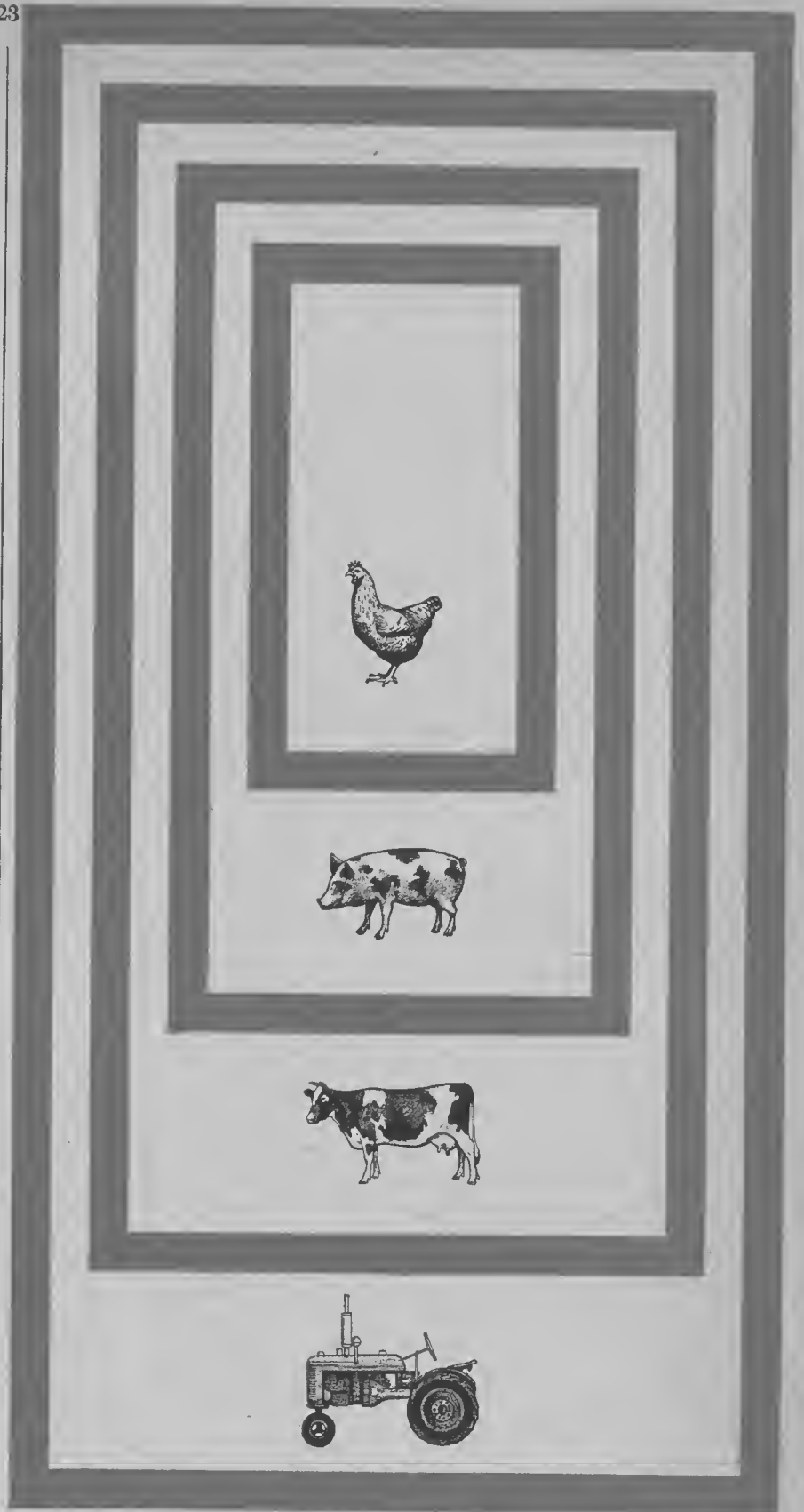
Several of your smaller paint brushes can be suspended in a can of cleaner by using an old folding rule as shown. Spread the rule sideways, and then insert the brush handles so that the tips of the bristles are just above the bottom of the container. —P.D.E., Alta. ✓



FOLDING RULE HOLDS SMALL PAINT BRUSHES

Smooth Edges

Smooth the ragged edges caused by hacksawing, filing, or drilling metal. Wrap coarse emery cloth between the legs of a cotter key, chuck the key into your electric drill, and you'll do a fast smoothing job. —H.J., Pa. ✓



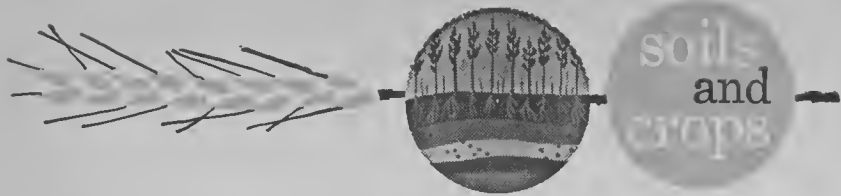
LOW-COST SHELTER

Nail out the weather. Forget fire hazards. Western Gypsum Stonelap wall sheathing takes care of both... fast! And with a minimum of expense and effort on your part! Your only tools are a hammer and knife. To fit irregular areas you simply score and snap Stonelap to shape. Vee-edged panels fit together perfectly to seal out wind and weather. Water-resistant Stonelap won't shrink, won't warp. It's the ideal sheathing for barns, stock shelters, poultry buildings and machinery sheds. See your lumber or building supply dealer soon, and while you're there, ask him about Stonebord and Stonebord Panel for fast, inexpensive home building and remodelling.



WESTERN GYPSUM PRODUCTS LIMITED
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

WESTERN GYPSUM PRODUCTS WESTROC INDUSTRIES WESCO PAINTS



Daily Forecasts Tailored for Farmers

A pilot project in Quebec could lead to a valuable new weather service

SCIENTISTS still can't do much about changing the weather, but last summer, they made a start at the next best thing. They provided a special weather forecast for farmers who live within earshot of Montreal's CBC radio station. It was designed to fill in the gaps in the regular weather forecast, and to help farmers strip away much of the guesswork in planning their field work.

For instance, when the haying season approached, the weather forecaster advised farmers to get their equipment ready for action. When an outlook for 2 or 3 fine days shaped up on the weather map, the forecaster advised them to head for the hay field. And when haying or harvesting were in full swing, and rainy unsettled weather appeared in sight, the puzzling term "scattered showers" was dropped. Instead, the odds for or against rain were given. If the weather forecaster foresaw a 25 per cent chance of rain, or 50 per cent, or 75 per cent, that was the information that was given out. Even these predictions weren't bound to be accurate, but they were at least based on weather maps. For the man with hay to rake up, or grain to haul in, it was better than flipping a coin or asking for a report on grandfather's rheumatism before deciding to work indoors or out.

THE weather forecast was designed for mixed farmers, fruit growers, and cash crop growers too. The weather forecaster jogged their memories to get on with jobs like seeding or spraying when the weather outlook was suitable. The likelihood of frost was predicted in spring and fall, to help plan planting and harvesting schedules. Even dews and fogs were predicted if these would have a bearing on farm operations.

Prof. Howard Stepler of Macdonald College played a key roll in setting up the service, which was really a pilot project carried on through last summer.

"The need to do it is a sign of the times," he says, "a sign that farmers are no longer the predominant group in our society."

Stepler recalls that in the early days of weather forecasting, its purpose was really to help the farmers. But times changed. The airplane came into prominence. Weather forecasting came under the arm of the Department of Transport. Today, the closest contact most forecasters have with the farm is when they draw up a chair to the dinner table.



[Guide photo]
Farmers have more to lose today from wrong guesses about weather. Special forecasts would help, says Agronome Leon Beaudin of Huntingdon, Que.

As a result, the regular weather forecasts, which are carried daily on the radio or in the papers, aren't specific enough to be of complete value to farmers.

In devising a weather forecast that *would be* of greater value to farmers, Professor Stepler had to tie together the precise weather information which the forecaster has at his fingertips, with the questions that farmers would like to ask about it. He approached weather officials at Dorval airport. They agreed to co-operate with an agricultural man in devising such a forecast. Last spring, W. W. Graham, a graduate of Macdonald College, was hired to do the job.

Graham spent a few days at the Dorval airport weather office learning what weather maps look like, and becoming familiar with the terms that are used in talking about weather systems. Then he visited farmers to find out what specific information they would like to receive from the weather man.

All last summer, he headed for Dorval in the early morning darkness. He studied the weather maps as they came in. He asked the weather forecaster the questions. Then, his listeners got a farm weather forecast, both in the early morning and again at noon.

Reports such as this one, provided during the haying season, tied in specific information on the

weather, along with hints on farm operations.

"Drying will be a little slow this afternoon because of cloudiness, but otherwise we can expect fairly good haying weather for today. Tonight there is about a 50 per cent chance of showers, but these might be quite light. Since the hay is ripening very fast and quality is going down accordingly, farmers will just have to take their chances on this rain.

"The forecast is better for tomorrow. This system should be pretty well out of our regions and drying conditions will be good. We will have warm sunny weather with light winds and low humidities.

"Today looks like a good day for fruit spraying too. Winds are expected to be light all day."

The forecast for June 20 went this way:

"Farmers in the Ottawa and Chateauguay valleys will be able to get back outside to cut grass silage today. The cloud in these areas will break up by noon, and there will be some sunshine after that. Tomorrow will be sunny with light winds."

On August 4, the weather outlook said:

"Ideal harvesting weather is expected to continue through Saturday in the southern forecast regions. Dry air, light winds and sunshine are providing excellent drying conditions. There will be a slight warming trend during the next 2 days."

On October 12: "The forecaster expects 2 days of favorable weather for farm operations with sunshine and near seasonal temperatures. He says the disturbance in Western Canada may reach here by late tomorrow night, or Friday. There will be a 50 per cent chance of showers early on Friday so it might be a good idea to clear up harvesting operations by tomorrow night."

Such a weather forecast, if expanded and made available across the country, could become a powerful new tool to enable farmers to live in harmony with the weather. After working on it for one season, Graham sees greater possibilities still to come. He says that long-range weather forecasts beyond the 24 and 36 hours provided regularly, could be of great value to farmers. — D.R.B.

Leave It to Me!



Everyone helps with haying, and Leslie John Cooney of Glen Ewen, Sask., is no exception. Hitching his tractor to wagon, he pedaled like mad.

Irrigating The Potatoes

POTATOES are very sensitive to moisture shortage. At the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., 5 irrigations of 3 to 4 in. each were required for high yield and good quality. Adjustment should be made for soils and rainfall, with rainfall and irrigation together totalling 18 to 19 in. of moisture for a season. It has been demonstrated in southern Alberta that yields of 14 to 18 tons per acre are possible with proper culture and irrigation.

Studies in Utah have shown higher yields from sprinkler irrigation, but slightly better cooking quality and better grade have been obtained through furrow irrigation. It's worth noting, too, that the University of Saskatchewan has estimated the cost of applying water by sprinkler to be 3 or 4 times that of furrow irrigation.

The influence of timing in the irrigation of potatoes is stressed by G. L. Steed of Alberta's Irrigated Land Development Service. He says that a moisture shortage when tubers are set means reduced yield. Moisture shortage followed by the addition of water between setting of tubers and harvest can result in more culls. ✓

Rust From Buckthorn

IF your last crop of oats was covered with rust, check your fence lines and woodlots for European buckthorn. The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that European and common buckthorn can increase grain rust greatly because they carry leaf or crown rust of oats. To make matters worse, different types of leaf rust cross on the buckthorn, producing new types capable of infecting even the most rust-resistant oat varieties. The solution is to eradicate the buckthorn.

Growing from 6 to 18 in. high, the buckthorn has oval, shiny, dark green leaves, with veins which run along the length of the leaf. There are short, blunt thorns at the tips of the stems. Small greenish flowers are followed by black, bitter-tasting berries in the fall.

Buckthorn can be destroyed by brushkill compounds—2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—and sodium chlorate mixtures. When applied according to the manufacturers' directions, these chemicals give excellent results.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture provides grants to counties which organize buckthorn-control campaigns. ✓

New Winter Wheat

A NEW winter wheat has been developed at the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., but it won't be distributed generally before the planting season of 1962. Dr. M. N. Grant says this variety is not more winter hardy than Kharkov, but it yields better than the commonly grown varieties, is a little earlier, and the straw is shorter. It also has better milling and baking quality. ✓

SOILS AND CROPS

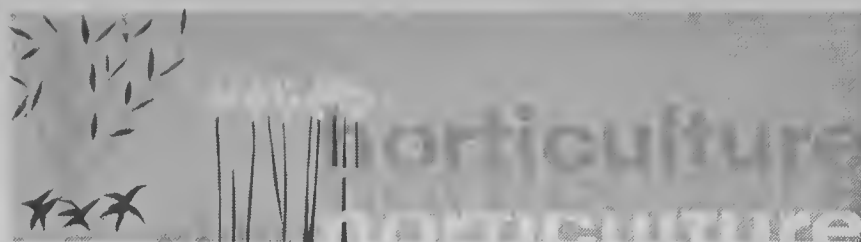
Declare War On Soil Drifting

IN a dry season, prevention of soil losses is high on the agenda. W. Lobay, Alberta's supervisor of soils and weed control, says stubble and trash must be carefully conserved on summerfallow. Avoid use of disc implements and overpulverization, so that a cloddy surface and plenty of trash cover are allowed to hold the soil.

Earl Johnson, Saskatchewan soil specialist, recommends the cultivator and rod weeder as the main tillage implements when soil moisture is low. When the rod weeder follows the cultivator, the tillage not only helps to control soil drifting, but also gives a firm seed bed at a uniform depth, particularly in the last operation of the fall.

In dry years when crop growth is thin, the preservation of trash cover and use of cultivators to prevent erosion must be assisted by keeping fields small. During the past 3 years, says Mr. Johnson, 40-rod fields have given good control of soil drifting, even where there was not as much trash as one would wish.

A warning against fallowing larger and larger fields with disc equipment is given by F. Bisal of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. The severity of drifting depends on the amount of small, erosive particles on the soil surface, the velocity of the wind, and the size of the exposed field area. It is important to make use of all the stubble trash and surface cover that was grown in the previous year. If the surface cover is destroyed, sub-surface clods may alleviate the problem if they are brought to the surface.



Fruits Grown Near Saskatoon

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE fruits illustrated here were grown in the enclosed orchard at the Sutherland Forestry Nursery Station, Sask., in the 1960 season.



Grapes of a numbered Minnesota variety, some Sparta strawberries.

The grapes are of a Minnesota numbered variety. On the bit of fence where these clusters were hanging there were perhaps 20 further clusters. They resemble Concord grapes, a little smaller, but with about the same flavor and tang. The strawberry is Sparta, an everbearing variety originated by A. J. Porter of Parkside, Sask., back in the early 'forties. It has become popular in Manitoba, but the season in much of Saskatchewan is somewhat short for it to ripen its second crop. It is a variety of superb quality, firm, and of good shape.

The light-colored crabapples, or rather, apple-crabs, in the lower picture are Trail, an Ottawa second-cross, three-quarters apple and one-quarter wild Siberian crab in ancestry. Trail is regarded as insufficiently hardy to be on the Saskatchewan recommended list, but has been found hardy and productive at Sutherland. It is of excellent quality, eatable out of hand, and is an apple in every feature but size.

The dark-colored apple-crabs are Kerr, a prized origination of the Morden Experimental Farm, descended from Dolgo crossed by the Haralson apple. It is in effect a large-fruited, long-keeping Dolgo of superior quality, and should completely supersede Dolgo as soon as it is known. Kerr is valuable both for jelly-making and for applesauce,



[Percy Wright photo]

Dish of Kerr and Trail apple-crabs.

and keeps till mid-winter or later. It was named in honor of Les Kerr, superintendent of the Forestry Nursery Station, which is just north-east of Saskatoon.

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain,
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

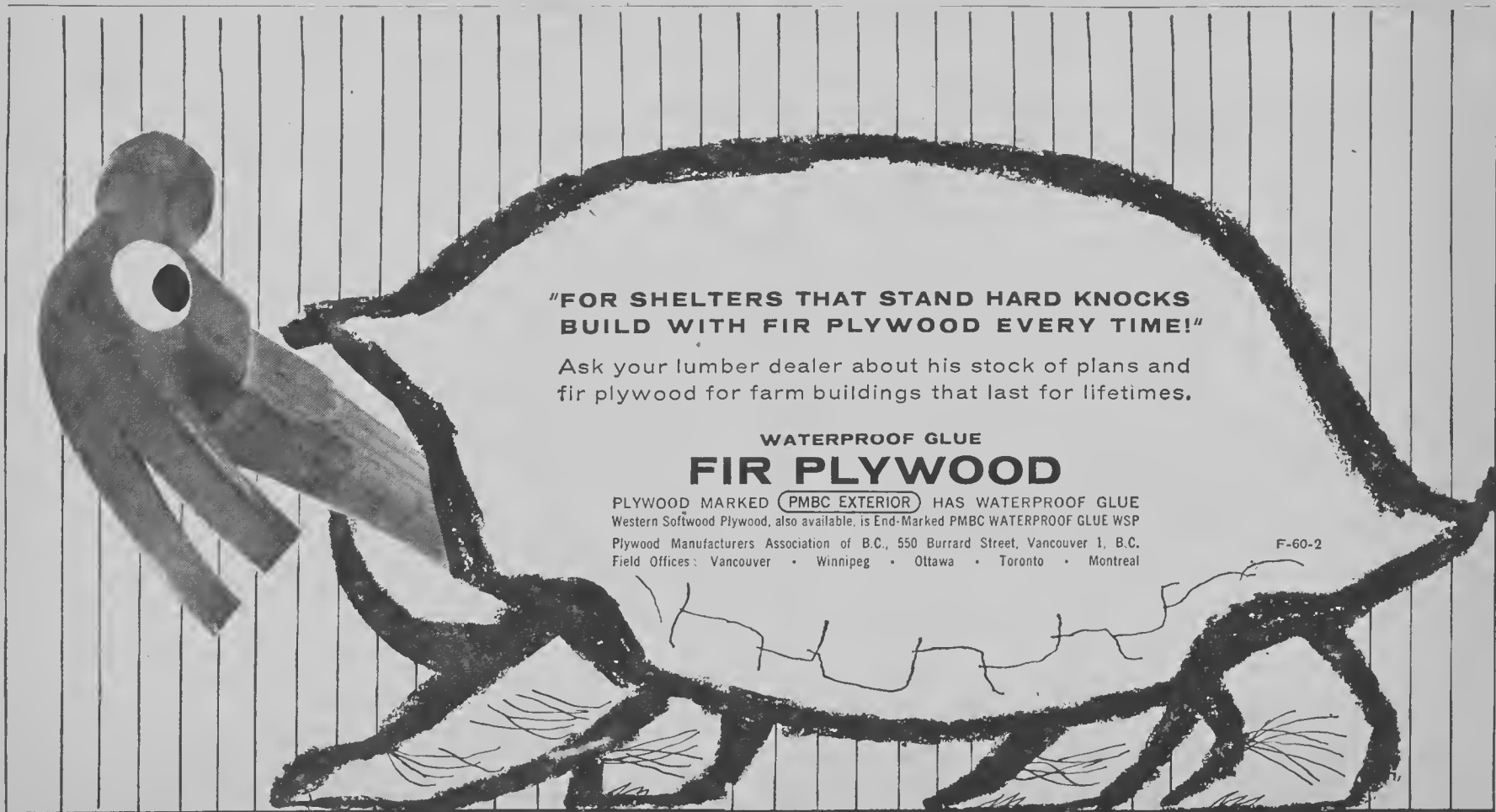
Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in *suppository or ointment* form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

CLEAN CEMENT FLOORS WITHOUT SCRUBBING!

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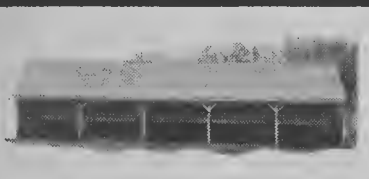
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HORTICULTURE

Potatoes Grown Above the Ground

IF potatoes could grow on the surface, there would be virtually no soil to separate from them. That sounds like an idle dream, but not to the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering in Britain. They're trying to grow potatoes on the soil surface by providing an artificial cover of opaque material, such as black polyethylene film.

Unperforated film was pricked to allow shoots to grow through, and then film with different types and sizes of hole was tested. A 2" cross-shaped cut gave the best results, if potatoes were planted immediately beneath them.

After trials in 1959 and 1960, most of the potatoes were gathered by hand. A few were just buried and the soil had to be loosened with a fork. Results were also good when early potatoes were grown as a market garden crop and the polyethylene was lifted at the side to pick off potatoes as they developed.

Leaf Analysis

FOR those using the leaf analysis service of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, samples of fruit trees should be collected in mid-July, and of grape vines in early September. Reports of analyses and recommendations for soil manage-

ment and fertilizer are then returned to the grower not later than the end of December.

The leaf analysis service is to help growers to provide proper nutrition for high yields of quality fruit.

Small Cucumbers

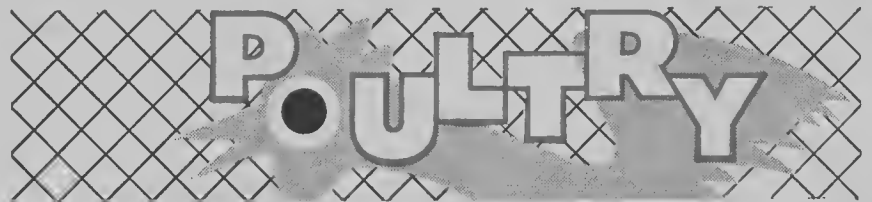
PICKLING cucumbers should be harvested when they're 5/8" to 1 1/8" diameter to get the best prices, says V. W. Nuttall of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A ton of cucumbers in this size range may be worth 10 times as much as a ton of 2" cucumbers.

Lilac Flowers

BE sure that all old lilac flower heads are clipped off. If not, they will form seed and exhaust the plant. Be careful not to injure any terminal bud growth when removing these heads, the Ontario Department of Agriculture advises.

Climbing Roses

PRUNE climbing roses when they have ceased to bloom. The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends removal of all old wood and replacement with young growths tied in from the base. If there's no new growth, leave one or two old canes.



Keep Worms Out of Flock

INTENSIVE poultry rearing programs tend to make worms a greater menace to the flock. The best defense is good management, using drugs only as an emergency measure, says Dr. C. H. Bigland of the Alberta Veterinary Services Branch.

Capillaria worms are costing many poultrymen hundreds of dollars every year, according to Dr. Bigland. These microscopic, thread-like parasites burrow into the intestinal wall and damage it, preventing proper food absorption and causing severe intestinal inflammation. No treatment has been really effective.

Round worms attack both chickens and turkeys, and are also on the increase. They cause irritation, give off poison and compete for the feed. Drugs containing phenothiazine, nicotine, or piperazine are recommended if the infestation gets out of hand.

Common caecal worms do no great damage themselves, but they carry a parasite which causes blackhead.

Prevention should be based on keeping birds away from droppings

as much as possible. The reason for this is that worms lay eggs in the birds, and these are passed out in the droppings and are picked up by other birds.

It is important to avoid using the same range 2 years in a row. Young chickens and turkeys are very susceptible to worms. A large percentage of worm eggs will be destroyed if the range is left unoccupied for a year. Moving feed and water troughs and range shelters frequently, and fencing off manure piles, are both strongly recommended.

Poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a strong lye solution before new birds are put in them.

Deep litter doesn't kill worm eggs, says Dr. Bigland. On the contrary it increases the concentration of eggs unless droppings are screened off under roosts, and troughs are raised off the floor and placed on screen supports to prevent droppings from coming into contact with the birds, or with their feed and water.

Remember, too, that adding worm-infested birds to a clean flock is one of the quickest ways of spreading worms. Also, manure and mud on shoes, tires and equipment can spread worms from one farm to another.

POULTRY

Screen Gives Protection



Use wire screen under range waterer. Accumulated droppings with worms and moisture-loving coecidiosis organisms can endanger health; sloppy, eaked droppings smother grass. Move screened waterers weekly, others every day.

[O.D.A. photo]

Some Water Can Be Dangerous

WATER is the most important single constituent in the diet of most animals. During the first week of life, a baby chick drinks about half its own weight of water each day. Its water intake in the next 2 weeks drops to about one-third of body weight, and is equal to about twice the food intake.

So it's worth knowing that a great many wells in Alberta contain a

high level of sodium and magnesium salts, nitrates, nitrites and iron, which can be harmful to livestock, according to Dr. John Howell, pathologist with the Alberta Veterinary Services Branch.

In some cases, particularly where young poults are concerned, chemically unsatisfactory water can cause death. An excess of chemicals interferes with digestive processes. If in doubt about the water, play it safe and have it analyzed, advises Dr. Howell.

V

FARMmechanics

Homemade Gutter Cleaner

HERE is a slick homemade gutter cleaner for the stable. Dairy farmer John Miller of Niagara Falls, Ont., made it, and it enables one man on his farm to clean the 60-cow stable in about 20 minutes. It's a cheap, simple, chore-saver.

The unit consists of a steel framework that can be attached to the front bumper of the tractor in seconds, simply by dropping 2 pins into place. Two steel arms then extend out from the bumper. A paddle on the end of each rests in the gutter. The paddles fold back as the tractor backs up to draw them down the gutter. As the tractor goes ahead, the paddles straighten up, shoving the manure ahead. Miller built a ramp up from the end of his stable, so he could shove the manure up the ramp. It drops into the spreader, which is stored in a shelter at the end of the stable.

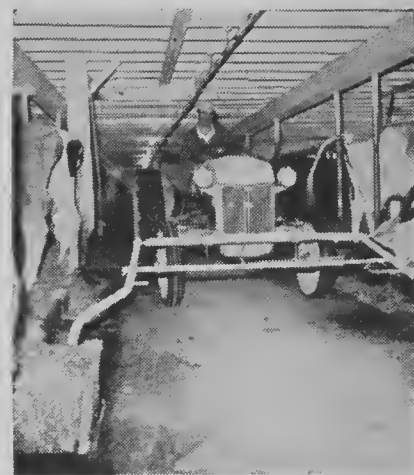
Since the two arms, if unsupported, would have a tendency to come together, and hop out of the gutters, Miller fitted each arm with a tubular steel cross-brace and these

telescope together. They are fitted with springs to force them apart.

Several strokes of the cleaner are required to clean the stable. Once the job is done, the cleaner is unhitched. It is left up on the ramp, out of the way, until the following day.

Miller cleans out immediately after he feeds the cows in the morning, when they are standing well up on the platform out of the way of the cleaner.—D.R.B.

V



[Guide photo]

Two arms with paddles are mounted on tractor and scrape both gutters.



How many Esso Agents can you find in this picture? (Answer: there are eight.)

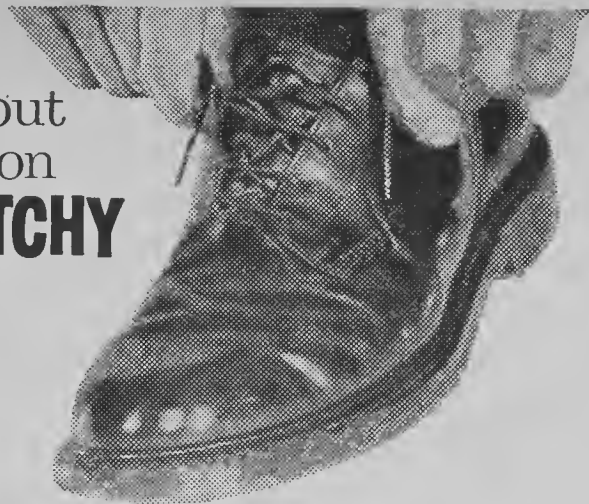
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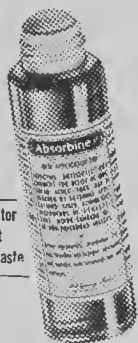
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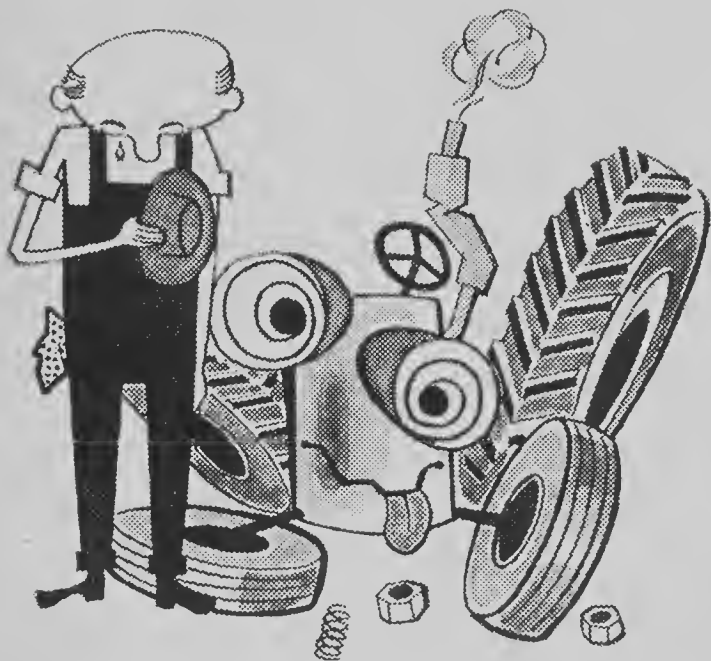
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FARM MECHANICS

Weed Kill And One-Ways

Poor adjustment is usually to blame when a one-way disc misses weeds. If you remove loose soil from an area worked by a one-way, you'll find that the discs have cut saucer-shaped furrows leaving a ridge between. For a complete weed kill, says J. L. Thompson of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., the depth of operation must be sufficient for the top of the ridge to be at least one-half inch below the worked surface.

Angle of cut is important in operating the disc machine, and it's usually the only factor you can control easily after you've bought the

machine. The cut can be varied from narrow to wide.

Mr. Thompson recommends that when seeding, and if the disc spacing is larger than 8 in., you use the narrow cut to keep seed row spacings at or below 6 in. In swathing areas, the closely spaced rows will do a better job of holding up the swath.

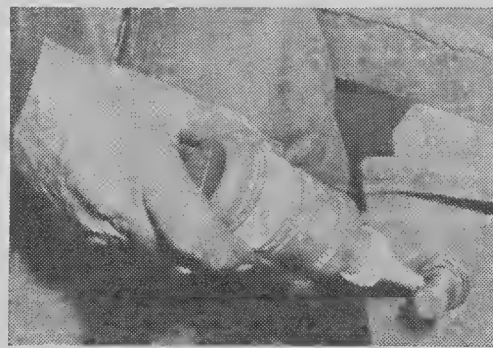
Use the narrow cut on fields with irregular surfaces. The depth will have to be increased, but it can be kept to a minimum when the cutting width of the machine is decreased.

Avoid deep operation beyond the point of good weed kill. As the depth increases, a higher percentage of trash is covered and more of the surface is exposed to wind erosion. Also, where the disc machine is used for seeding, the narrow cut is recommended for a good weed kill and to avoid placing seed too deep. ✓



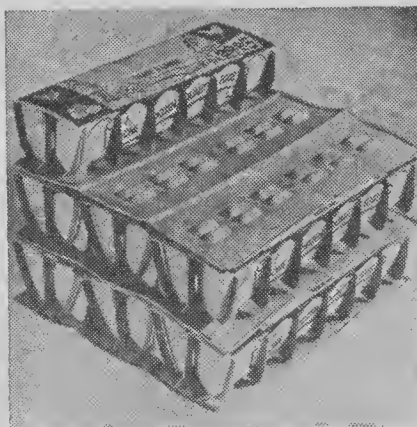
Liquid Lock

This sealant will lock bolts that come loose on farm equipment, or tighten the hinge screw on a pair of glasses. In fact it will hold all threaded parts, but still allows them to be removed with ordinary tools. Other uses are to retain bearings and bushings, and to seal pipefittings and hydraulic fluid lines. (American Sealants Co.) (339) ✓



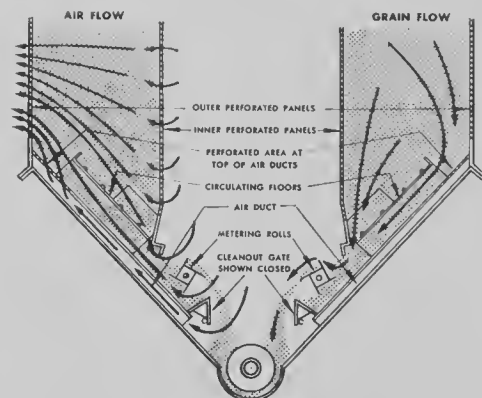
Carton Separator

Made of molded pulp, the separator protects eggs by preventing cartons from shifting inside containers. It has a retaining ridge on all four sides, and between each carton. It is designed to fit all 2 x 6 boxboard folding cartons, and is said to be the first separator to protect each carton individually. (Packaging Corp. of America) (340) ✓



Portable Grain Dryer

This 230-bushel dryer features metering rolls to regulate the flow of grain for circulation. An adjustable ratchet drive controls the speed of grain movement. Air ducts with circulating floors are said to eliminate wet spots. A modulating gas valve maintains constant temperature, regardless of outside temperature. (Lennox Industries Inc.) (341) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

FREE-FOR-ALL-TROT

by NORMAN B. WILTSEY

THE trouble between Mom and Dad had been three years a-growing—ever since he'd traded Jeff Wilson three good Jersey heifers for Jeff's three-year-old trotting mare, Miss Independence. Mom didn't think much of trotting horsemen. Claimed they were all sort of shiftless. You see, Dad was only a farmer when he married Mom. He'd been a real horseman as a young man, but on the night he asked Mom to marry him, he promised to forget the trotters and settle down to work the farm. He'd kept his promise—for thirteen years and six months. Then one day he saw The Miss whisking around Jeff Wilson's pasture, and the old hankering hit him hard—so hard he couldn't help but trade for her right then and there.

The deal was kind of rough on Mom. She was surprised and hurt, too. Dad had never traded anything big like that without talking it over with her first.

Mom didn't nag about it, though. She kept real quiet most of the time. Dad took to staying out of the house except at mealtimes and at night. He plowed and dragged and rolled a training track smack dab in the middle of the west meadow. That didn't make Mom feel any better about The Miss, you can bet!

Of course Dad had picked the west meadow because it was the only field on the place level enough for a track. But all Mom saw was the good land the track took up, and she thought of the hay that strip of bare dirt might have raised. Good hay was selling at \$16 a ton that year. What made it worse, Mom needed new living room furniture and had kind of planned on the sale of some young stock to get the money to buy it.

Dad trained The Miss for months to get her ready for the races. She trotted greasily in her first start, but she was fast—mighty fast! In her first season she won four races and took second and third money in six starts. Still Mom didn't get her furniture, for The Miss' prize money had to go for new racing harness and a new and lighter sulky.

The next summer, The Miss won five straight races before coming down with a stomach sickness that took most of her winnings for vet. fees.

Now at six, The Miss was fit again and rarin' to go. She was entered in the Free-for-All Trot at our district fair in September. This was the biggest race she'd ever tackled, for a winner-take-all prize of \$1,200 in gold and a silver cup.

Came fair time, and Dad started out two days early with The Miss. The fairgrounds were only 20 miles away, but Dad was going to take it easy with her on the road so she wouldn't lose flesh or get played out before the race.

Mom came to me as I stood in the middle of the drive, watching Dad jog The Miss out of sight down the road. I was bawling a little as I stood there, wishing I could have gone with them.

Mom took my arm and shook me gently. "Quit sniveling," she said. "You're a big boy now—going on thirteen. Besides, if you get your chores done up bright and early on Thursday morning, we'll take the rest of the day off and drive to the fair in time for the race."

I was so surprised I just stood there like a dope while Mom turned around and marched briskly back to the house as if she was afraid to say anything more.

(Please turn to next page)



Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

(Continued from previous page)

I WAS up and dressed before sun-up on Thursday. We had breakfast, and then I lit into the chores. By 8:00 o'clock everything was cleaned up, and we were on our way in the pickup.

We parked the truck as close to the stables as we could get and set out to find Dad. We found him cooling out The Miss in the paddock after a workout. He looked surprised for just a second when he saw us, then he smiled and came to meet us. He hesitated for a moment—then kissed Mom on the cheek. "My, you look pretty!" he said slowly, looking down into her eyes. Dad's eyes were blue, and sort of crinkled at the corners when he was pleased.

Mom was flustered a mitc. "How's The Miss?" she asked quickly. "Think she can win this afternoon?"

Dad grinned, "Caddie, The Miss and I wouldn't be here if I didn't think she could win!"

My heart jumped a foot. He'd called Mom Caddie—his pet name for Caroline. He hadn't called her that for a long time.

"A trottin' mare is a high-strung animal," Dad went on, pulling The Miss' green and white blanket close around her neck. "She might not feel like racin', or she might have a headache or a pain in her tummy. Lot of folks think a trotter is a machine, not made of flesh and blood like them at all."

Mom said huffily, "Some folks don't get a chance to learn anything about a trotter because other folks don't bother to teach 'em!"

"Well, now!" chuckled Dad. "I never figured some folks was interested in learnin' anything about trotters."

That did it. Mom snorted and grabbed my hand. "Come on, son. Take me for a ride on the ferris wheel before lunch. Maybe, if we can find him again, we'll eat lunch with your father. Maybe!"

It was 3:30 before the bugle sounded for the first heat of the Free-for-All Trot. After the call to the post, the band still had time to play "The Thunderer March" all the way through before the horses came out on the track.

Mom and I sat in the grandstand right on the finish line. Man, was I excited! Already my mouth was dry and my heart was hammering against my ribs like ole Liz with a carbon knock.

The horses jogged past the stands in the order of their post positions. First in line, stepping high and handsome to the music of the band, came the bright roan, Hasty Prince. The Prince had drawn the favored pole position. Next appeared the dainty sorrel mare, Star Wilkes, shining like red gold in the sun. Peter's Pride and Peter the Miller were next in line, light bays, both sons of Peter the Great and as rugged and honest as trotters come. Last, completing the small, classy field, trotted Miss Independence, a dark bay mare by Konsor, colors green and white, driven by my Dad.

The Miss stood just under 16 hands. She was at a disadvantage on this half-mile track because she

was a slow starter and her long stride usually cost her a length or two on the sharp turns of the twice-arounds. But from the record she had the most speed and speed's what counts in the stretch drive.

Her strongest opposition figured to come from the fast-starting mare Star Wilkes, and from Peter the Miller. Hasty Prince had terrific lick but a faint heart. The Prince was apt to break when the pace got hot and another horse came up alongside and asked him "the question." Peter's Pride was a steady, game trotter, like all the get of Peter the Great. But he lacked the sheer speed necessary to win a race certain to be trotted in around 2:10 or better. All in all, The Miller seemed the horse to beat. He had what Dad called "bottom"—always trotting his race and never giving up until the last heat was over.

STARTER Pop Callahan, shouting hoarsely through his battered megaphone, lined the field up for the first score. Pop was a veteran of the half-mile tracks. He claimed to be sixty-five—but he'd been starting trotters for well over fifty years. Pop was still all man and boss of the track from the second he picked up his megaphone.

"Jeff, pull that roan back into line!" he boomed. "Bill, come up with that Miller hoss—come up, I say! Steady now, steady. . . . No, No, No! . . . By thunder, ain't there a driver on this track that knows how to handle a trottin' hoss?"

Three times the five sleek stand-ard-breds scored down past the

stands before Pop sent 'em away. Each driver was jockeying for position, but Pop was too smart for 'em. On the fourth score the five horses were strung across the track in almost perfect alignment, and Pop was set and ready. "Go!" he bawled in his foghorn voice—and they were off!

They went spinning into the backstretch with the catfooted Wilkes mare on top by a length and already hugging the pole. Hasty Prince was second right behind her, Peter's Pride third. The Miller fourth, and — three lengths back — Miss Independence! The Miss had got off slowly and the field had pulled away from her in a flash.

When they reached the upper turn, Star Wilkes was a length in the lead and Dad and The Miss in last place six lengths back. Going past the stands the first time it was Star Wilkes, Peter's Pride, Hasty Prince, The Miller, and Miss Independence. Dad was driving easily, just following the blistering pace without trying to match it.

At the head of the backstretch on the second lap, Bill Randall made his move with The Miller. He hit the stout son of Peter the Great one crack with the whip, and The Miller ranged up alongside Hasty Prince and looked him in the eye. Head and head they trotted for fifty yards or so — and then the straining Prince could take no more. He went into a panicky break, and The Miller swept by him.

The two Peters were lapped together now, and together they came

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steaming into the homestretch — one length and one length and a half behind the flying Star Wilkes. The drive for the wire was on, and grimly the two Peter the Great trotters cut down the leader. Three abreast they came hurtling down the stretch. They hit the wire bunched — The Miller first by a head, Star Wilkes second by a neck, Peter's Pride third. The Miss was fourth, with Hasty Prince distanced. Time: 2:10½.

WE hurried down out of the stands and back to the barn. Dad was just getting out of the sulky when we got there. He was humming "Beautiful Dreamer" under his breath, and didn't seem at all upset because his horse had finished fourth in a five-horse heat.

"Real hossrace, wasn't it, Caddie?" he said to Mom. "You know," Dad went on, unbuckling The Miss' bellyband as he talked, "next heat, The Miss here is goin' to be the first dadgum trotter in district history to beat 2:10." He chewed thoughtfully on a wooden match stick — "unless that Miller hoss beats her to it. He's the durndest bulldog of a hoss I ever saw. Might win this doggone race in spite of all of us. One sure thing—he'll never quit."

Dad finished unhitching The Miss, put the blanket on her, and started walking her around the paddock. Mom and I tagged along. Mom didn't say anything and, after a couple of minutes, she allowed as how she'd go look at the prize quilts at the homemakers' exhibit.

Dad looked after her sort of sober-like; then looked at me. "Son, I've got to win this race or your mother will never change her mind about me and The Miss."

Pop Callahan got them away close together in the second heat. Only four horses started. Hasty Prince, having been distanced in the first heat, was thereby disqualified from competing in the second.

Star Wilkes hustled right to the front, and when the field bent into the backstretch she was leading by a half-length. Peter's Pride was second, The Miller third, Miss Independence fourth. All the way around and past the stands the first time they held their positions unchanged. They flashed by the stands like wooden horses in a toy parade; Star Wilkes — now two lengths in front, Peter's Pride, The Miller, Miss Independence.

Around the lower turn and into the backstretch in the same order, I was watching The Miss closely — waiting for Dad to start his drive. Midway of the backstretch the moment came. Dad shook up The Miss and touched her smartly with the whip. At once the long-striding mare quickened her pace and began to move up through the pack.

It was beautiful to watch. One after another The Miss picked up the field until only Star Wilkes remained ahead of her. Stubbornly that fast little mare clung to her fading lead—a length, a half-length, a neck. Swinging into the homestretch, The Miss went wide in spite of all Dad could do to hold her to the pole. The Wilkes mare scurried around the turn so close on the rail

it seemed she'd pick up splinters in her satiny hide. A whole length back now, The Miss was in second place with Peter's Pride charging on her from the outside. Down the stretch they whizzed while the crowd went crazy. Three drivers went to the whip, and still The Miss hung doggedly to the hub of Star Wilkes' sulky. Trotting like a machine, she steadily drew even and — as Star Wilkes began to falter under the punishing drive — moved on to take the lead. She went under the wire a length in front and drawing away. Behind her, Peter's Pride came with a rush to head Star Wilkes out of place.

Time: 2:09½. A new record for the Free-for-All Trot!

We met again in front of The Miss' box stall, and this time Mom was smiling. "I *knew* we'd win this heat!" she told Dad.

Dad kept his face perfectly straight—but he winked at me when Mom wasn't looking. "We still have The Miller to beat to win the race," he reminded her.

Mom was surprised. "The Miller? Why, he was so tired in the last heat he didn't even finish in the money!"

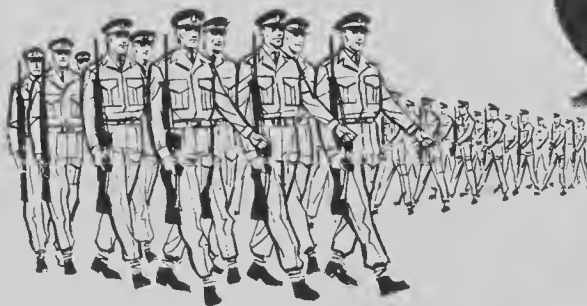
Dad smiled at her: "Sure he was tired—but he still could've given us an awful battle for that heat if Bill Randall hadn't decided to wait with him and gamble for the next one. Mighty smart of Bill. Means we've

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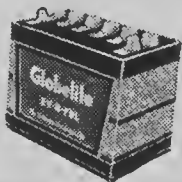
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got to win two heats in a row to beat him."

Mom just gave up at that. She said she didn't understand trotters and the men that drove 'em — and never would. Dad grinned and started rubbing down The Miss' legs with leg wash.

THE crowd was buzzing with excitement when Mom and I took our seats in the grandstand for the third and deciding heat. The spectators were eagerly awaiting the appearance of the two finalists in the Free-for-All Trot.

Soon they came out on the track. The Miss was sliding along loosely in that smooth-as-grease stride of hers, the snappy-going Miller behind her. Both horses looked sharp and full of trot, and the applause just rolled in waves of hand clapping as they went by. My heart seemed to swell up till it filled my whole chest. Mom's eyes were shining like stars. She grabbed my hand and squeezed it hard—and I knew right then that everything would be all right no matter who won the race.

Having won the last heat, The Miss was in the favored pole position. The pole meant nothing to The Miss, however, as she was always slow getting away.

Bill Randall sent The Miller hustling into the lead at the start, crossed over in front of The Miss, and claimed the pole position for his own. It was easy to figure Bill's tactics this time. He would keep his trotter in front the whole mile if he could, trusting to The Miller's great heart to stand the gaff. It was Dad's job to hold The Miss within striking distance of the speedy Miller until he was ready to start his final drive for the wire.

In the backstretch The Miller was a length on top and he steadily increased his lead to three lengths at the half. He had a quick, choppy way of going and seemed to be fairly sizzling with speed as he streaked past the stands. The Miss, with her low, easy stride and faultless action, appeared to be just floating along.

Passing the grandstand, Dad glanced at his stopwatch cupped in his left hand and I knew that he was telling us that soon he would begin his drive. He *had* to begin it soon, for The Miller would never quit or "come back" to him.

Into the lower turn they pounded — The Miller on the pole, The Miss on the outside. She took the turn on a long, sweeping slant. When she rounded into the backstretch she was squarely in the middle of the track and full four lengths behind. Dad shook her up, asking her for all her speed now, and she responded with everything she had. She seemed to lengthen, to stretch out lower to the ground as her flying hoofs dug into the track with every mighty stride.

Slowly — oh so slowly — she cut down the long lead of the little gamester ahead of her. When they came slashing into the upper turn, the dark bay muzzle was ahead of the light. Then on the turn The Miss went wide — not much, for Dad fought her every inch, but enough

to allow the dead-game Miller to regain the lead by a head.

Now was the showdown — down the homestretch side by side, with both Bill Randall and Dad going to the whip and both trotters eye-to-eye. Like a team they came rushing to the wire, while the spectators rose as one man and howled and hooted them home.

One hundred yards to go — and suddenly my dad put away his whip and began to *hand-drive* as only the truly great drivers ever can. His expert hands shot messages swarming along the taut lines to The Miss' sensitive mouth — praising her, urging her, spurring her on! She had nothing left to give but a last drop of blazing courage. She gave it gloriously. Inch by tortured inch she fought her way abreast of the gallant Miller — and then away! She crossed the finish line a long neck to the good.

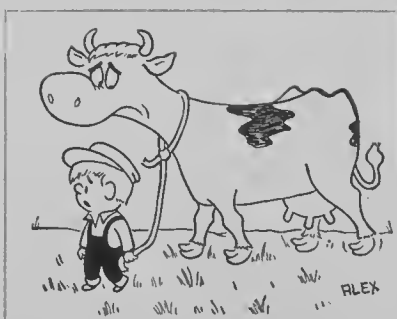
Time: 2:08½. Within an hour The Miss had twice broken the record for the Free-for-All Trot!

THE babbling crowd raced down out of the stands to get to the winner's circle, but Mom and I went straight to the barn and waited there. I got The Miss' blanket out of her stall and a sponge and a bucket of tepid water, the bottle of leg wash, and everything else I could think of that she might need. I got them all lined up in front of the stall—and waited. . . .

A lump came into my throat when I saw her coming through the track gate with the victory wreath around her neck. There were patches of foam at the sides of her mouth. Her sweat-blackened hide was streaked and splashed with lather. Her fine head was held high even though her checkstrap was hanging loose on her neck, and she moved lightly and proudly. The Miss had class, and she showed it then as never before.

Dad held the silver cup between his knees, the silver cup with its cargo of 60 gleaming, golden double eagles. He pulled up beside us and held the cup out to Mom. "It's all yours, Caddie," he said huskily—but he was smiling when he said it, and the corners of his eyes were all crinkled up with happiness. He looked young and handsome and proud, and we loved him.

My eyes were full of tears and I couldn't see very well. Mom was laughing and crying and kissing Dad, and I was hugging him—all at the same time. Then my eyes cleared up and I saw something I never thought I'd live to see. I saw Mom walk up to The Miss, put her arms around the steaming, sweaty neck and kiss her right between the eyes!



"Oh, the shame of it all . . . rejected by a glue factory!"

Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

IF you ask Irene Gamey what a hazard hunt is, she will most likely tell you the story of the community farm safety survey conducted in the Strathclair district of Manitoba in each of the past two years. If she doesn't tell you the story, she may refer you to the Manitoba 4-H farm safety checklist.

The Strathclair story started with a National Farm Radio Forum broadcast on farm safety a couple of years ago. The six families who make up the Strathclair South Farm Forum group discussed the subject. Then, impressed with the ideas the program left with them, they agreed to go one step farther. They decided to survey their individual farmsteads to see what they could do individually to reduce the probability of accidents to their youngsters and to themselves.

Four couples joined in the actual survey—Irene and Roy Gamey, Kay and Allister Elliott, Lola and Alex Grills, Reva and Clarence Martin. First they answered the 82 questions on their checklist. Then they began an actual search for hazards—in the farmyard proper, in barns and other buildings, and in their homes. Survey complete, Irene typed out a list of the hazards which had been noted on each farm. Each couple received a copy and this list provided the current check points. On this year's search Irene carried paint brush and paint can ready to mark hazards with a bright red "X".

ON their visit to the Elliott farm, the group commended Kay and Allister on several counts. For example, a hazardous old ice house which had fallen into disrepair had been taken apart, its cavity filled in. Wells had been securely fastened over. Electric cords had been fixed or replaced. And Kay pointed out that she'd removed the clothes line over the kitchen stove as a safety measure.

The farmyard was neat and tidy. However, Allister nearly lost some points because a ladder had not been returned to its rightful place close to the house. With a hand from Alex Grills, he soon restored it to its proper place. He did lose some points because the back porch steps needed a little fixing.

At Clarence Martin's farm, a huge pile of odd pieces of board and bits of tree branches testified to the family's diligence. With their parents the Martin boys, Blaine and Calvin, intend to use it for a really good bonfire and wiener roast.

Last year the Martins lost points because their back porch and the steps leading to it were judged insecure and hazardous. Since then, Clarence put in sturdy new replacements even though it meant delaying the kitchen renovation he had undertaken for his wife.

Next came the check on the Grills' farm. A mild chiding from his neighbors greeted Alex when he admitted that he still didn't have lightning rods. Neither had he marked gasoline containers as such. He needed a little more time, he said, to remove the hazards listed last year. But "no smoking" signs were in place in the barn, and in the house such hazards as slithery scatter rugs and a clothes line over the kitchen stove had been removed.

Irene and Roy Gamey scored well for their yard clean-up and for fixing a floor register in the house. Roy didn't score for the tidiness of his workshop but he got some marks for the start he'd made to clean it up. With Irene's help he'd begun by putting such small hardware as nails and screws into a series of drawers made of large match boxes. And he accepted in good part the group's comment that he really should have some of the farm's power lines raised to a safer level.

There were some hazards common to all. For example, there were unmarked gasoline containers and the fuses which were not the correct size. Only one home had an adequate step ladder. Racks were needed for garden and other tools.

Uncovered water troughs were marked as very real hazards. But what could be done to make them less dangerous to inquiring children and, at the same time, serve their basic purpose of watering livestock? After a lot of talk about this one, the group decided to write to agricultural engineering specialists for help with the problem.

When it came to moving farm machinery at night, Roy suggested reflector tape or an inexpensive blinking battery-operated light. Members made a number of suggestions to help one another cope with the hazards they'd noted. And when they couldn't find a solution for themselves they decided to search out answers from the experts.

Most of us live with hazards of greater or lesser degree throughout our lives. Often our familiarity with these dangers breeds contempt for them. Perhaps this is why it is encouraging to find a group such as the Strathclair one. They are willing to take an unprejudiced look at their homes and farmyards with the thought that they will do what they can, as they can, to make them safer places in which to live and work. ✓



(Guide photos)
Blaine and Cal Martin helped with their farmyard clean-up. Blaine's broken collarbone happened during a rough-and-tumble session with other boys, to prove that misguided enthusiasm very often can have serious consequences.

Searching for Safety

by ELVA FLETCHER



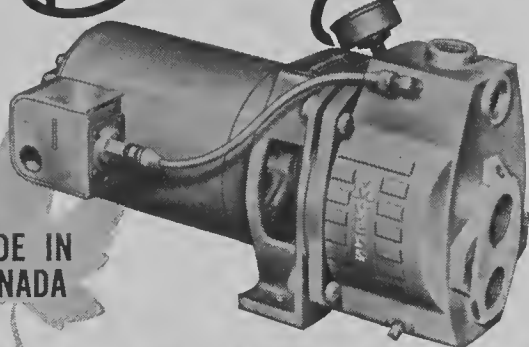
Members of Strathclair South Farm Forum agree they're much more aware of farm safety since they started their annual hazard hunts. Here Irene Gamey stands ready to give Alex Grills credit for marking gasoline cans as such.

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[Guide photos]

This road leads to

Salt Water Scenery

IF you're traveling to the Pacific Coast this summer you should try Vancouver's new Seaview Highway. It's a breathtaking extension of Highway 99 which reaches past the hustle and bustle of the city into virgin hinterlands at the head of Howe Sound, an arm of the ocean.

Seaview's newest addition, the Horseshoe Bay to Squamish section, is a 28-mile-long engineering masterpiece blasted out step by step along the granite hem of Coast Range mountains which rear abruptly from salt water.

To geologists, these mountains are a huge batholith—a name they give to an intrusion of volcanic granite thrust up through the earth's crust during some past upheaval.

Small wonder engineers look on the Seaview Highway as a construction miracle. Literally carved from solid rock, one 21-mile stretch cost over \$12 million, involved the moving of 3,900,000 cubic yards of debris (mostly rock) and the building of 12 bridges. As if this task wasn't headache enough, the builders had to constantly guard against sending big slides crashing down onto the tracks of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (also newly completed) which snakes along about a hundred feet below.

The building of a highway and railroad along Howe Sound marked the end of a 40-year battle which used to flare up heatedly at every Provincial election. Some plugged for the road and others hollered for a rail link, while politicians promised first one then the other, but found it safer to do nothing. Finally, they built both to try and satisfy everybody.

You can reach the Seaview via Vancouver's Lion's Gate Bridge, with its broad panorama of harbor and mountain. Taking the cloverleaf to West Vancouver, you cross the Capilano River, swing right on Taylor Way at the first stop sign and climb to Mathers Avenue and the Upper Levels route to Horseshoe Bay. It's this road across the top of fashionable West Vancouver, and the new Horseshoe Bay-Squamish section which forms the Seaview Highway. A still newer access road crosses the recently-completed second narrows bridge in the city's east end and runs above North Vancouver.

Here is a drive that truly lives up to its name — Seaview. Traveling through West Vancouver you can see Puget Sound and the snowy Olympics, then away across Georgia Gulf to the sawtooth peaks of Vancouver Island. Reaching Horseshoe Bay, you turn in against the coastline and along island-studded Howe Sound for miles of unspoiled seascape against a backdrop of rugged mountains.

If you don't want to head back to town right away, and have brought a boat along, you can drop it in the sea and explore miles of isolated waterways. If you're looking for a secluded picnic spot, select a quiet cove somewhere along the shore, or follow the country roads which wind up the Squamish and Cheakamus valleys. You might even want to go back to Horseshoe Bay and take a ferry to the Sechart Peninsula, or to Vancouver Island. You will find that Seaview is the gateway to an almost limitless vacation land.—C.V.F.



Seaview Highway dips down to the sea in places. Here, high above the shoreline, it captivates the senses of those who pause for the sights and sounds of wooded slopes and rippled water.

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The Wickson Wives

by GWEN LESLIE



The picture windows in this gracious bungalow home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wickson command a multi-acre view of the rich, rolling farm land around them at Ashgrove, Ont. [Guide photos]

A GOOD deal is moving on the farm scene these days, including people. The Wicksons are among the farm people who have faced the prospect of a changing community. Suddenly their farm land became more valuable commercially. This had happened to their whole community at Bronte along the shoreline of Lake Ontario — young people left it, churches closed, and a rural pattern of living disappeared. (See story on page 15.)

"There were a lot of associations with the old farm where my husband was born," Mrs. Wickson says. His father homesteaded there in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wickson hurried back from their honeymoon to build the silo which has now been torn down. Their children were born and grew up there.

Five years ago the Wicksons, their son Ford and his wife Doreen left their Bronte farm and moved to a new one at Ashgrove, near Georgetown, Ont. On the old farm they had lived all together in one house divided for two-family use. At the new farm, the senior Wicksons built their dream house and Ford and Doreen moved into the existing farmstead.

Has moving from their long-time home disrupted their lives? Even though it was coupled with Mr. Wickson's retirement from active farming, I'd say no.

"We could have retired into town as lots of others do," Mrs. Wickson told me, "but Mr. Wickson wouldn't have been as happy. A move like this is easier for women than for men."

When I asked why, she told me that from her experience coming to

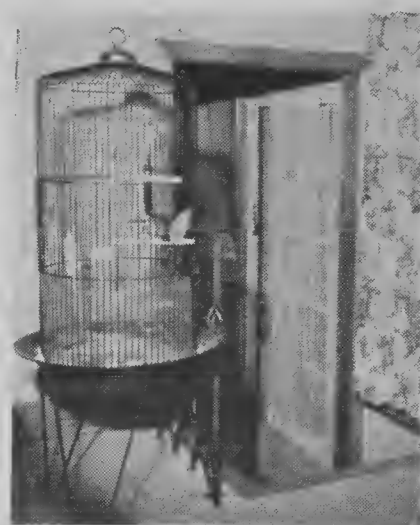
this new community was an adjustment which was easier because of her membership in the Women's Institute. Also, they had met a good many of their new neighbors at church presbytery meetings.

The Wicksons' spacious modern bungalow is home to them now. They chose its site with care, and planned the house to take advantage of the view from the knoll. When the leaves have gone from the trees, Mr. Wickson can count 21 barns from the large windows opening on every side to the surrounding farms. Inside, their home is a happy blend of modern convenience and family treasures. Framed scenes, oil-painted by Mrs. Wickson and by Doreen, remind them of the old farm.

THERE are more of these scenes in the old farm home occupied by Ford Wickson, Doreen and 3-year-old Karen. With the move, the young couple faced the prospect of updating their rambling 13-room home. For the first year, they lived mostly in what is now their dining room — it was the only warm room! Since then, they have installed a new oil heating system, plumbing (a downstairs washroom and a bathroom upstairs), and a modern kitchen. Rain leaking into every room compelled them to reroof and insulate the entire house. They tiled the downstairs floors at the front of the house, and the three bedrooms and bath above. This upstairs section is separated from another three upstairs bedrooms by a solid brick partition. A second stairway leads from the old kitchen at the back of the house (now used as a utility room) to the back bedrooms.



Mrs. Joe Wickson hooked a rug for an Ashgrove WI project this year.



A back door-dining room entrance is a feature in the Wickson bungalow.

"Ford can do anything — and has!" Doreen says proudly. "We couldn't have met the cost of the changes in the house otherwise." Most recently, they remodeled the large central room which welcomes visitors to their home. It combines features of farm living with the fashionable family room. The farm office is enclosed in the corner nearest the kitchen for Doreen's convenience. She keeps the records and does the typing for the Dalewood Farms corporation, fitting the farm business work into her household routine.

Before her marriage, Doreen had lived most of her life in Toronto. Since, she's become a thorough-going farm wife who knows the nature and the workings of what's going on around the farm. To her it seems unfair that so many of the farm business meetings are for men only; she maintains that farm women

are just as interested and don't get a very complete report when the men return to their chores. I didn't ask just when she'd find time for meetings in addition to her farm business work, her own association meetings, her housekeeping, baking, preserving, remodeling tasks, and sewing most of her own and Karen's wardrobes!

The move has meant a lot of work for the young Wicksons, but it has had its pleasant aspects too. There were relatively few young people farming in the Bronte district; Doreen and Ford have found many contemporaries in Ashgrove. The WI, Women's Association and Women's Missionary Society are thriving organizations here and there is a hearty community spirit. Ford is a steward on the church board and Karen attends Sunday School nearby. Doreen and Ford have good reason to feel they are building their future in a sound farming community. ✓



Doreen, Ford and daughter Karen are justly proud of the results of their work in their home and on the new Dalewood farm site.



Doreen Wickson can slip quickly from the adjoining kitchen to farm office duties.



Finished last year, the ultra-modern bathroom is a pride and joy.

IN THE KITCHEN



Green onions and onion slices flavor this medley of crisp and colorful garden produce.

[Canada Starch Co. photo]

Salad Days

by GWEN LESLIE

*"Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl
And, half-suspected, animate the whole."*—Sydney Smith.

SOME food fashions change, but these lines written more than a century ago in a Recipe for Salad are still high-style.

Green onions are a favorite salad ingredient because of the strong green color contrast they offer with their distinctive onion flavor. As the season progresses, the mature onions flavor the wide range of salad combinations. Other vegetable plants which also belong to the narcissus and amaryllis family may be used in salads, too.

- The green onion has a definite bulb with the same ring arrangement as the dry onion.

- Scallions are any shoot from white onion varieties pulled before the bulb has formed.

- Leeks, although similar to scallions, are larger. They have flat leaves and white stalks 1½ in. in diameter and 6 to 8 in. long. Leeks have a milder flavor than green onions.

- The shallot is distinguished by a clove-type bulb resembling garlic, but without a covering membrane.

- Chives are an herb member of the onion family. The tender leaves are chopped fine for use as food flavoring.

- Garlic is a bulbous herb of the onion group. The small cloves which make up the bulb are encircled by membranes.

Leaves, bulb, or a rub of the bowl with the garlic clove—whatever your preference, let atoms from the onion family animate your salad servings!

Minted Tomato and Onion Salad

6 medium-size tomatoes	1 tsp. dried or fresh chopped mint
2 medium-size Spanish-type onions	¾ c. French dressing

Slice tomatoes and onions ¼-in. thick. Arrange overlapping slices of tomato and onion alternately in a salad bowl. Pour French dressing evenly over the vegetable slices, then sprinkle with mint. Let stand in the refrigerator for an hour or two to marinate. Serve in the bowl or remove slices and serve on crisp lettuce as a side salad. Garnish with fresh mint leaves, if available.

Fruit 'n Onion Salad

4 oranges	2 grapefruit
2 medium-size sweet onions	Crisp greens

Chill fruit. Cut a top slice from fruit, then cut off peel, spiral-fashion. Remove any remaining white membrane. Slice oranges crosswise, ¼-in. thick. Section the grapefruit by cutting along side each dividing membrane from outside to center. Remove sections over a bowl, reserving juice. Slice onions ½ in. thick; separate into rings. Arrange orange slices, onion rings and grapefruit sections on crisp greens and serve with Grapefruit French Dressing. Yields 6 servings.

Grapefruit French Dressing

¾ c. salad oil	1 tsp. salt
¼ c. vinegar	1 tsp. paprika
¼ c. grapefruit juice	1 tsp. tarragon or chopped parsley
1 tsp. sugar	

Combine all ingredients and shake well before serving. Yields about 1½ cups.

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	c.—cup	oz.—ounce	pt.—pint
T.—tablespoon	pkg.—package	lb.—pound	qt.—quart

Iced Tea . . .

A refreshing summer drink

REFRESHMENT will tinkle to your table in tall, cool glasses of iced tea! Strong tea, brewed fresh or made ahead, is your base. Dilute and sweeten it to taste, pour gently over ice in frosted glasses, and garnish with a zesty wedge of lemon.

To prepare iced tea in small quantities, just follow these simple rules:

1. Use your teapot—it makes the best tea because it retains heat.
2. Bring fresh, cold tap water to a full, rolling boil. Don't reheat water already in the kettle!
3. Use 50 per cent more tea than you normally would, to allow for melting ice. Allow 2½ teaspoons of tea or 1½ tea bags per cup. Measure, don't guess, because the color of tea depends upon the type of water you use.

4. Brew by the clock, 3 to 5 minutes, depending on the strength you prefer. If you wish weak tea, add some water to your serving.

To make two quarts of iced tea: Measure ½ cup loose tea (or remove the tea from 15 tea bags). Bring 1 quart of freshly drawn water to a full rolling boil in a saucepan. Remove from heat and while water is still bubbling, add all the tea at one time. Stir. Brew 5 minutes, uncovered, then stir and strain into pitcher containing another quart of freshly drawn cold water. Do not refrigerate as this tends to cloud iced tea. Cloudiness, however, won't affect the tea taste and can be cleared by adding a little boiling water.

To make iced tea for a crowd you will need a pan or crock large enough to hold 6 quarts of liquid. Bring 1½ quarts of freshly drawn cold water to a full, rolling boil in

a saucepan. Remove from heat and immediately add ¼ pound loose tea. Add the tea all at once while the water is still bubbling. Stir to immerse leaves. Brew 5 minutes, then strain into 5 quarts of cold water. Serve in ice-filled glasses with lemon and sugar or sugar syrup if desired. This quantity will serve 30 to 35.

Lengthwise wedges of lemon are easier to squeeze than the thin cart-wheel-shaped slices and more juice can be obtained from the wedges. The lemon may be slipped over the glass rim or passed separately.

For special guests, you might like to try frosting the glasses before filling them. To do this, squeeze lemon juice into a saucer or small fruit dish. Dip the glass rims into the lemon juice, then into powdered sugar. Chill the glasses right side up until the sugar becomes frosted. —G.L.



Iced tea offers cool refreshment. [Tea Bureau photo]

Our Readers Suggest

To cut down the cost of freezer cartons, fill plastic bags with material to be frozen and put them in cartons. When frozen, remove carton, wrap and label the package. The carton can be used again to freeze uniform packages which are compact and space saving. Quart and pint cartons are expensive but freezer bags are quite reasonable in lots of 100. —Mrs. H. Fuller, St. Amelie, Man.

An interesting pastime can be provided for pre-school children with an old catalog and a pair of kindergarten scissors. They can start by cutting out a little boy or girl and naming him or her. Now the game is on! Johnny needs a little sister, a tricycle, a new coat, a pair of mitts, etc. Cut each article out. To control clippings, have the child sit in a large carton while cutting.

Cut all surplus cardboard cartons into neat squares and store for a rainy day. You will have a ready supply of clean door mats and mats for wet rubbers. —Mrs. D. McEwen, Grinrod, B.C.

Empty spools pulled over the neck of coat hangers will prevent them from becoming tangled. —Mrs. Wilbert Short, Calgary, Alta.

Put a metal jar lid in the bottom of a double boiler when in use. When it rattles, the pan needs more water. —Mrs. J. S., South River, Ont.

Add food coloring to the water when hard-boiling eggs for future use. You can store them with uncooked eggs and the tinted shells prevent confusion. —Mrs. C. Kewiche, Ponteix, Sask.

Always wash green vegetables such as cabbage or lettuce in salt water. Any animal life will come to the top. —Mrs. M. J. Stockford, Hatfield Point, N.B.

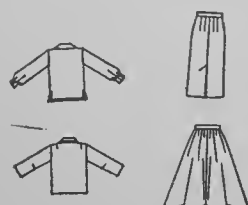
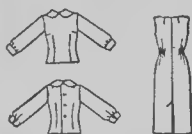
If it's your tongue that takes the licking when you have a stack of mail to stamp and seal, try using ice cubes. As they melt you always have a wet surface ready for moistening stamps or flaps. —Mrs. Cecil Walsh, Fermeuse, Nfld.

Young Ideas

These outfits span the seasons



No. 9835. This shallow-necked sheath jumper features an elasticized waist. It may be worn with or without its back-buttoned blouse. Blouse has oversized Peter Pan collar, deep roll-back cuffs. Young Jr. 9, 11, 13; Teen 10, 12, 14, 16; price 50¢.

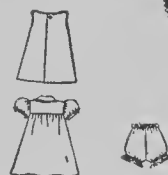


No. 9867. A one-pattern wardrobe of full gathered skirt, shirt, slim skirt, tailored jacket, Jamaica shorts, and slim jims. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Price 75¢.

Pinafores



No. 9818. Applied pockets and bias tape flowers trim this lined, flared pinafore with single button back fastening. The puffed sleeved yoked dress, lace-trimmed, closes with buttons from Peter Pan collar to hem front. Pantie pattern is included. Sizes ½, 1, 2, 3; 40¢.



No. 9883. Full-skirted dress with Basque bodice, set-in elasticized puffed sleeves topped or not by a short apron with back-buttoned waistband comes in 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 40¢.



No. 9816. Three back buttons and a back sash fasten this ruffled pinafore over the full-skirted dress with a back-buttoned bodice and self-bound puffed sleeves. Girls' 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8; 40¢.



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To _____



Prize Poems

First Prize

Night on the Farm

Day is gone
Night is falling,
Animals are sleeping
Night-birds calling.

In the barn
Lies old Bell,
The cow I hope
We'll never sell.

Doodle, the rooster,
Sleeps with the flock,
He'll crow as usual
At three o'clock.

Poko, the cat,
Lies awake in the house,
Hoping to catch
A nice juicy mouse.

Pepper, our horse,
In the pasture lies sleeping.
Birds above him
In the trees are peeping.

A dirty old pig
Lies in a pen.
He hasn't washed
Since I don't know when.

Leo, my poodle,
Sleeps all day,
At night he's awake
Keeping coyotes away.

Night is here,
The moon is high.
All signs show
Morning is nigh.

—SHIRLEY LUNDEN, age 11,
Bonanza, Alta.

Second Prize

The Mystery Artist

My window is painted white.
What artist visited in the night?
Who in the world could it be,
To paint a scene so lovely?
Who painted ferns that seem to
sway,
And blow about in every way?
Who painted armies clad in silk,
With all their raiments white as milk?
Who painted town and painted
tower?
Who painted palace, stall and bower?
Who painted all these scenes so fine?
Who did all these works divine?
Because at noonday his art is lost,
Who could the artist be but Frost?

—MABEL PETERS, age 12,
Middle Sackville, N.B.

Third Prize

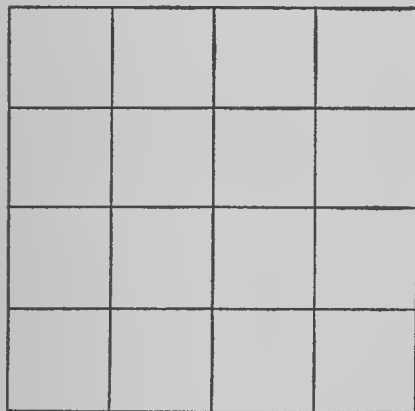
The Wind

Up the river
Over the snow
Down the mountain
The wind will go.
Through the trees
Into your hair
Over the valley
It chases a bear.
Over the gorge
Chasing a grouse,
Chasing a deer
And chasing a mouse.
What is the wind?
Just moving air,
We shouldn't mind
It's everywhere.

—WILLIAM DONALD HAYGARTH,
age 10, Estevan, Sask.

Puzzles for You

by FLORENCE A. GRITZNER



A Square Puzzle

Place these three words — else, asea and rear — in the above squares so that one word will appear four times and each of the other words will appear twice.

Answer: Rear
Asea
Else
Rear

From Rags to Riches

(In 10 Steps)

To solve this puzzle, start with the first word and work down, following each definition. Change one letter only to get the next word.

1. tatters
2. great anger
3. a contest
4. a cereal
5. rodents
6. insects
7. to whip
8. close with key
9. footwear
10. ill
11. rich material (or cloth)

Answers:

1. Rags
2. Rage
3. Race
4. Rice
5. Mice
6. Lice
7. Lick
8. Lock
9. Sock
10. Sick
11. Silk

Around the House

Allow for Shrinkage In Knitted Cottons

HOT summer days bring with them an ever-increasing use of lighter weight cotton knits.

Cotton T-shirts and sweaters, popular as they are, frequently prove disappointing from a laundering point of view. Some shrink and some stretch so that no matter how comfortable, attractive and practical they are when new, they present problems after laundering. These changes in shape, length or width vex consumers and manufacturers alike. The shrinkage and stretching appear to result from the way in which the fabric is knitted or finished.

Normally, the tiny loops of these knitted materials should be round and plump—the manufacturers call this shape “relaxed.” During the knitting process they may be stretched or pulled out until they become long and thin or oval instead of round. During washing, these long oval-shaped, stretched stitches return to their natural, unstretched, round shape. As the stitches become shorter and wider, the whole garment becomes shorter and wider. Seams may pucker and neckbands stretch. Cotton knits that have not been stretched during the finishing process will retain most of their original shape after washing.

All cotton knits are bound to shrink to some extent in washing.

For this reason, it is wise to buy them a little large, especially if you use a tumble-type automatic dryer. In buying cotton knit garments, avoid ones with uneven, thin places in the knit. For longer wear, choose a closely knit tricot in a heavy weight.

Homely Hints

by BLANCHE CAMPBELL

Soft cotton knit undershirts, which wear out at the top, can be turned into handy bags that have a number of uses. To make these bags, turn shirts inside out and machine stitch across the weak spots. Then carefully cut off the top and turn the lower section right side out. Stitch again across the closed end.

They are useful to remove cosmetics, for bathing or patting the baby dry, or washing the small child's face. They are softer than any washcloth. Use them, too, for dusting the piano or polishing silver and glass, as slip covers for the invalid's hot water bottle.

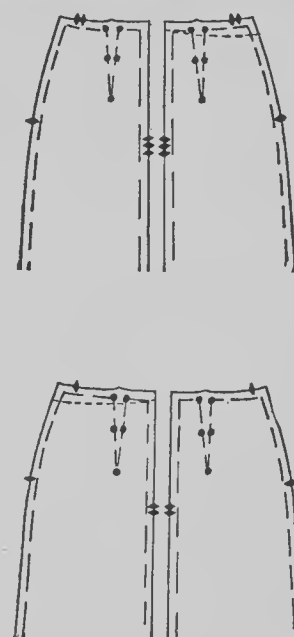
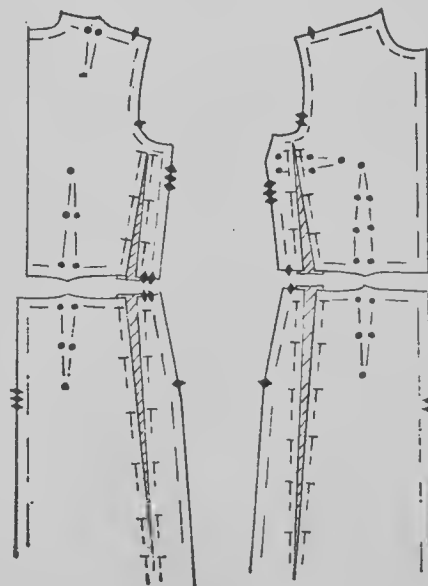
With draw strings run through the hems, they make good bags for straining jelly or draining salad greens. They will strain paint and can also be used as traveling shoebags or protective holders for nylons.

Face self-belts for your new cotton dresses with iron-on mending tape. They will be stiffer and look more tailored.

Clip and Save Sewing Hints

To Enlarge Waistline and Hip

Determine the total amount to be added. Slash pattern of bodice and skirt and insert tissue one-quarter of this amount at waistline and hip as shown.



Adjustment for a High Hip

Lower the waistline of the pattern at the low hip the amount needed to make the grainline or seam of skirt hang straight.

Note: Make adjustment only on the low hip.



YOUNG PEOPLE

Are You a Good Sport?

by MARY ALICE YOUNG

ARE you usually good-natured and happy? Do your friends include you in their games and plans? Are you the person in the crowd who easily loses his or her temper?

If you will take this test and answer each of the 10 questions honestly with "yes" or "no," you may find out that you are blessed with a set of virtues which prove your popularity. Or, you may find the faults which keep you from being a good sport. Allow 10 points for each affirmative answer.

1. Am I able to control my temper when necessary?
2. Do I respect other races and religions?
3. When I am wrong about something, do I admit it?
4. Can I accept criticism without hurt feelings?
5. If my friends have problems, am I sympathetic?
6. Can I accept the opinions of adults, in the knowledge that

they have more experience than I?

7. If I am wrong about something, do I make excuses for myself or am I honest about it?
8. If a friend borrowed a new article from me, would I worry about it?
9. Can I be frank about something without injuring my friend's feelings?
10. If I am disappointed for some reason, can I overcome my disappointment without spoiling everything for my friends?

All finished? Wasn't this fun? Now for your score and rating. To get your score, count your "yes" answers. If you have 8, multiply by 10 and you have 80 points. All set?

100-70. I'm sure you are a broad-minded person and that you are popular in your group of friends. You don't jump to conclusions and become angry at little things. You are a good sport!

60-40. None of us can always be right, and if you are one of the young people who cannot be told otherwise, probably you are not very happy. You can't always be leader in games. There are times when we need to think of others because other young people have problems too. It takes courage to admit one is wrong. It's up to you to try to improve your weak points.

30-0. With this score you must be very lonely. You need to work to overcome some of your bad traits, but you can do it. Start today to improve your disposition and work to get a score of 100 per cent. Then try this quiz one month from now. If you've been diligent, you will be happy with the results. ✓

Let's Sing It

by MAUDE E. HALLMER

Here's a hilarious game for you. Here is how it goes. Let the leader choose several songs with which the players are familiar. Write the names of the songs on slips of paper, so there is a slip for each player. There should be the same number of slips for each song.

For example, if there are twenty players, write four song titles on each of five slips. Mix the slips up and give one to each player. At a signal, the players begin singing the song on their slip and try to find the other players who are singing the same song. The first group to assemble all of its singers wins. ✓

we often put on rain capes, caps, and boots and took a brisk walk down to the pond where the ducks were swimming. Our dash back to the house ahead of the next shower, invariably brought us back in high spirits.

In spring we would walk through the woods, looking for early flowers. We would walk carefully, lest we crush the tender shoots. This, in itself, is a wonderful experience, especially to a child.

A walk in the early morning of a summer day when the grass glistens with dew drops, and sweetness pervades the air, is most refreshing. Farm fields appear to stretch away and a carpet of green seems to spread everywhere. This restful beauty, with the happy voice of a little child skipping along beside one, helps to restore one's faith.

I recall pleasant walks in the crystal light of winter's sunshine. I recall, too, the beauty of the countryside on a gray winter's day. Our winter walks remind me of lines from a short poem by Louise Darcy. *Oh, what a wreath of beauty I behold,*

Upon this winter's day, of blue and gold. . . .

*Today, I have discovered a full measure of precious things,
Such lovely winter's treasure.*

I still look upon these outings as time well spent for all of us. And I believe they developed a happy comradeship among us.

There is so much to enjoy, so much to meditate upon when one goes for a walk. For myself, I was refreshed and able to accomplish my tasks in far less time when I returned home. In these later years—with their rush, hurry and tension in a world filled with fear and hate—a woman, yes, a man too, should, if at all possible, seek a quiet time alone, during the day. A quiet walk, listening to good music, reading a few pages of a good book, caring for flowers, or saying a prayer: any one of these may bring a sense of quiet into a crowded day.

I find inspiration and relaxation in doing my writing beside a window, that overlooks a tree-covered mountain side. In the fall its trees are garbed in red and gold; later, the leaves fall, leaving the trees bare, and the ground is covered with a snow white coverlet.

Sometimes, by this same window, I read a few pages of a new book for relaxation. And now I hear my front door opening and the troubled voice of a small, freckled-faced boy reaches my ears.

"Grandma, let's go for a walk!" And I know it's time to close my book, put it on the table, and . . . go for a walk. ✓

It's Time For a Walk!

by MONA H. ATKINSON

I WONDER how many homemakers today experience the same feeling of tension and frustration that I occasionally experienced when my children were small.

The routine of household tasks, the role of wife and mother, both require continual planning. The tasks which are part of bearing, feeding, and educating children; of running a house with its many details; of taking part in community affairs: these sometimes make it difficult for a woman to achieve the sense of balance so necessary to the proper functioning of her life. And so she needs some form of relaxation to help her regain her feeling of well-being. My solution to this problem was to drop everything and go for a walk.

At this particular time, our preschool age child loved to go for walks. I would skip some of my household chores, and away we would go.

There is beauty in the great outdoors in all four seasons if we look for it. One poet has written:

*What is this life, if full of care
We have no time to stand and stare?*

One certainly learns to stand and stare, and also answer innumerable questions, if one takes a very observant child out for a walk.

If there was a lull in a rainstorm,



Peach Pit Ladies

by JEWELL CASEY

YOU can make pretty dolls out of seeds! Patience is the most important thing in making them. Yet, the results are so pleasing that one feels time is well-spent in this fascinating craft.

To make a bride doll, use a cherry pit for the head, a prune stone for the body and a peach stone for the bottom portion of the figure. Cucumber seeds make her feet. Tiny seeds form the necklace and earrings. The bridal bouquet is made of crepe paper.

The Latin American doll is similarly made. The fruit basket, atop her head, is an acorn cup filled with various seeds, painted to represent fruits. You'll dress her in gay colors.

To show the relationship of the dif-

ferent seeds used in making these dolls, the third one is minus a skirt. However, the peach pit, which was painted a pretty color, serves admirably as a skirt. This doll carries a pot made from an acorn cup that is filled with tiny flowers made of crepe paper. Another acorn makes her hat while her head and body are of cherry and prune seeds.

Household cement holds the various seeds together. Pipe cleaners become arms and cucumber seeds serve as hands and feet.

These dolls are colorful additions to existing collections. They can also be used as place card holders and in other ways. You'll find them fun to make and different too! ✓



"Cheer up—there's still the carcass contest."

40

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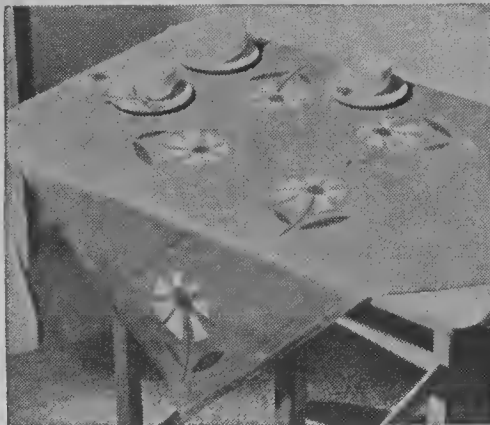
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HANDICRAFTS

Appliques

This flower - appliqued tea cloth may be sewn of linen or felt. Leaflet No. S-5901, 10¢, supplies a tracing diagram for applique pieces as well as sewing directions.



The North Carolina Rose quilt measures 74 by 117 in. single size; 96 by 117 in. double size. Leaflet No. S-PS-3090, 10¢, gives diagramed directions.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA PROPOSES HALL OF FAME CANDIDATE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has applied for recognition of the late Charles A. Hayden, CFA pioneer, in the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame. Mr. Hayden is credited with "sowing the seed from whence has sprung the Canadian Federation of Agriculture." He saw the need for a general farm organization to co-ordinate the work of many commodity groups and local organizations, and called a meeting in 1934, resulting in the organization of the British Columbia Chamber of Agriculture, of which he was the first secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Hayden helped to generate interest in the formation of the Western Agricultural Conference. His vision of a national organization was realized in 1935 with the founding of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture, later the CFA.

BUDGET COMMENT FROM SFU PRESIDENT

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union president, A. P. Gleave, commenting on the Budget, said the Finance

Minister's announcement of devaluation of the Canadian dollar should bring more money to western grain growers. It should also spark up the livestock market. He added, however, that they would need to have another look at all possible effects of devaluation on the operating costs of farmers by increased prices of manufactured goods.

In further comment, Mr. Gleave said any measure to bring more money into circulation should help to break down unemployment, and the repeal of the 7½ per cent excise tax on passenger cars "should be helpful." Farmers also hope, according to Mr. Gleave, that the new measures to be enacted will have the effect of making credit more easily available and bring interest rates further down.

FUA BACKS GRAIN DEAL AND ARDA PROGRAM

The Farmers' Union of Alberta executive, meeting last month, passed two resolutions addressed to Hon. Alvin Hamilton, the Minister of Agriculture.

The first supported the action taken on behalf of Canadian grain

producers in selling grain to China, and commended the sale itself and the means of financing it. It was pointed out that the organization had consistently requested recognition of Red China, and trade with any country, even to the point of barter.

The second resolution agreed to the use of FUA locals to study and act on any or all parts of the ARDA program applicable to Alberta farmers. Ed Nelson, FUA president, says they may not be in complete accord with the program, but it is generally agreed that it comes the nearest to a planned agriculture ever offered, and they are prepared to study it objectively.

CONTRIBUTE TO NEW RESEARCH COUNCIL, SAYS MFA

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture has suggested that the Prairie Research Fund Committee should consider directing proposed deductions from the sale of grain toward the endowment fund of the Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada. It was felt that this might be considered as the Prairie grain producers' share of such a fund.

The MFA board expressed concern over the lack of information and publicity given to the committee which will study the structure of farm organizations. They consider that this is the right approach to unity among agricultural produce groups, and they will present the board's views to the committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Federal Government to recognize the Peiping government of mainland China in the interests of greater understanding for world peace and increased trade.

OFU WANTS LONG-TERM FOOD PROGRAM

A recent meeting of the directors of the Ontario Farmers' Union came out in favor of a long-term program of food distribution to needy people in Canada and abroad. President Melvin L. Tebbutt said the organization believes that a great many Canadians are undernourished, and listed pensioners, people on fixed incomes, the unemployed, and reservation Indians as possible candidates for such aid. He suggested that food stamps could be exchanged for dairy products, eggs, bread, meat and other foods, after being issued through relief organizations. Merchants could exchange food for stamps, use stamps



to pay wholesalers, and the wholesalers would exchange the stamps with the Government for cash.

The OFU also favors a world food bank, but believes that immediate action is needed to cope with requirements at home and the emergency situation that exists in some famine areas abroad. V

FARM WOMEN ENDORSE CO-OP METHODS

At Farm Women's Week, held at Saskatoon last month, a resolution was adopted which stated the primary objective of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union was to foster the spirit and principles of co-operation and to promote the application of co-operative principles and methods. The same resolution opposed any contract farming that limited the control of the individual farmer over his assets and production, and asked for adequate credit facilities in order that farmers would not have to place themselves "in bondage to large corporations" to obtain capital and credit.

The farm women also called for more assistance to the "starving people of the world," and proposed that the Canadian Government sponsor an assistance program, and buy wheat on special quotas with 10-year Canada Savings Bonds as payment.

Another resolution asked for special Wheat Board permits for 4-H grain club members, enabling them to sell grain grown on their own 2-acre plots, with a limit of 80 bushels per member. V

NSFA TO STUDY RURAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture has appointed a committee to gather data and to study problems in connection with taxes on farm properties. The steadily increasing tax burden has been a matter of chief concern to farm organizations across Canada, and has been a contributing factor in the cost-price squeeze in agriculture. The Federation hopes with the help of the farmers in the province to arrive at some sound and reasonable recommendations to solve the problem. V

Letters

Word from Kansas

Please find enclosed another year's subscription to your fine paper. I have enjoyed it so much.

I am deeply disturbed by the reports we hear that Canadians are not as friendly toward us as was usual in years past. I found no evidence of this when I spent 3 months in Canada, not in the tourist season, but in the first 3 months of 1960. I was very happy to be "accepted" as I was a stranger who had never been to your country before.

I found a most invigorating freshness we seem to have lost somewhere to a great degree.

Certainly it must be a very small segment of business men from the

States that would cause any feeling of irritation. I have noted the influx of so many Japanese to your country, if we are growing more unwelcome would these also become so in time?

In all my life I have never heard anyone speak but good for your country and your people.

There are many elements all over the world trying to sow discord, I believe we should carefully evaluate all reports such as I have been hearing recently.

MRS. FRANCES ALLEN,
Garden Plains, Kansas.

On the Quota

Have only sold 2-bushel quota since last July on 695 acres. Three-bushel quota just opened. That's not much money in any line of business. Would like to see more about this in every magazine and newspaper across Canada. It's time the farmer got a better deal.

MRS. R. PERRY,
Ernfold, Sask.

"Fiddle Maker"

I wondered if you could publish an article on the life of Geo. Chip-

man, who was one of the first editors of your farming magazine, and who met a tragic death. I believe it would be of interest to readers. I have taken the "Guide" ever since it was first published, and always enjoyed it; particularly "Through Field and Wood." I liked the part-ridge drumming in the May issue. I am 87 years "young" and still get a kick out of life. I am a "fiddle maker" and have made 37 violins and 5 violas, many of them used in symphony orchestras.

B. L. HATFIELD,
Comox, B.C.

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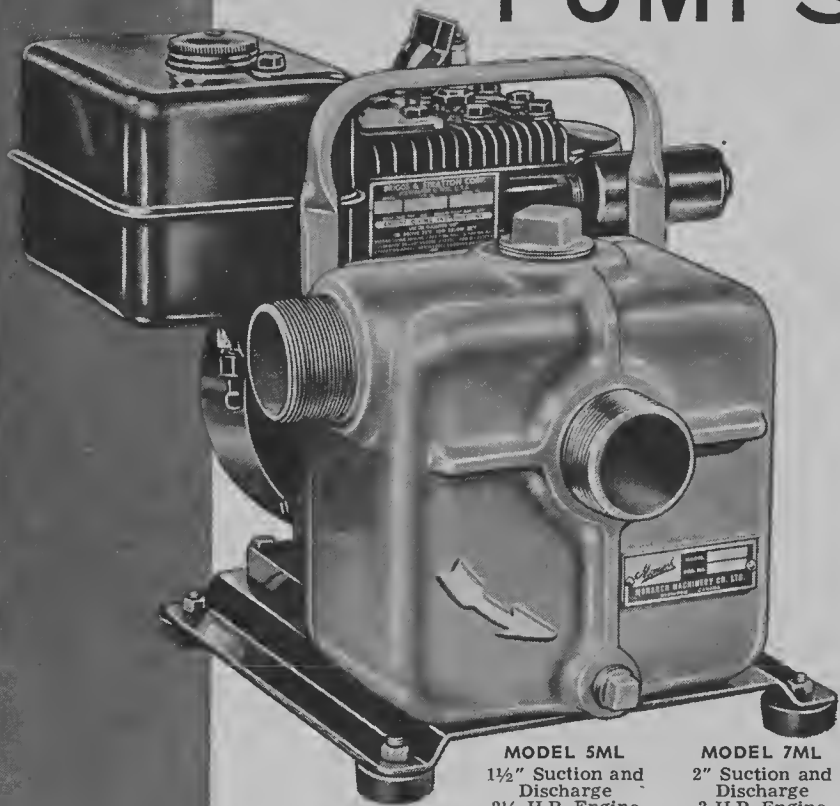


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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED NOTICE

In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1961-62 patronage out of the revenue of the 1961-62 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1961, and July 31, 1962.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.
July 5, 1961,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Hi Folks:

Ted Corbett had quite a time with Mrs. McMinn who took the census in our part of the valley. Things went along pretty good until she asked him his nationality.

"You know what I am, Kitty," he said. "I ain't changed any that I can see. I'm a Canadian, same as on the last census."

"Maybe YOU haven't changed, but the Census has," Kitty McMinn told him. "Before I took this job I had to go to a census taker's school. That's one point they were firm on, there's no such thing as a Canadian."

"Who changed it?" Ted wanted to know.

"Some official back in Ottawa, they tell me."

"Seems pretty funny to me," Ted grumbled. "Take my brother Harry now—the one who's working over in Scotland. When they had their census they made him put down his nationality as a Canadian. How do you account for that?"

"Sure, and what they do in Scotland is no concern of mine," she said airily. "This time you have to put down what your father was, no matter what you are yourself."

"Faith and he was a Canadian too, same as me," mimicked Ted. "Born in Ontario he was."

Well sir, that kind of stumped Kitty for a minute. She sat there chewing at her pencil, deep in thought.

"Don't you have ANY relatives who got themselves born properly," she finally asked.

Ted scratched his head. "I have an idea my great granddaddy Corbett

was some sort of Irishman. The way I heard it, he was put ashore from a British sailing ship somewhere along the Atlantic Coast because the rest of the crew objected to sailing with him any further."

"What happened after that?"

"After that, you might say my history gets kind of obscure," said Ted. "Come to think of it, I do recall one ancestor on my momma's side who was a Yankee whiskey trader. He married a daughter of the Sioux."

"Danny told me census taking wouldn't be aisy," Kitty sighed. "He must've had somebody like yerself in mind."

"And while we're speaking of your good man," said Ted, "where is he working these days, if I may ask?"

"Sure and he's with the same old CNR, as you well know."

"Is he now?" Ted raised his eyebrows in surprise. "The Canadian National Railways you say? Tell me, Kitty me girl, how does your Ottawa official account for the name Canadian National when your foine friend claims there's no Canadian nation at all at all?"

"The Law has ways of dealing with them as fools with the Census, MISTER Corbett," she told him sternly. "I'm putting you down as an Irishman, heaven forgive me. But yev a devious Irish tongue in your head and no mistake."

The rest of us Canadian-born non-Canadians were mighty happy to hear that Ted got himself a nationality at last.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

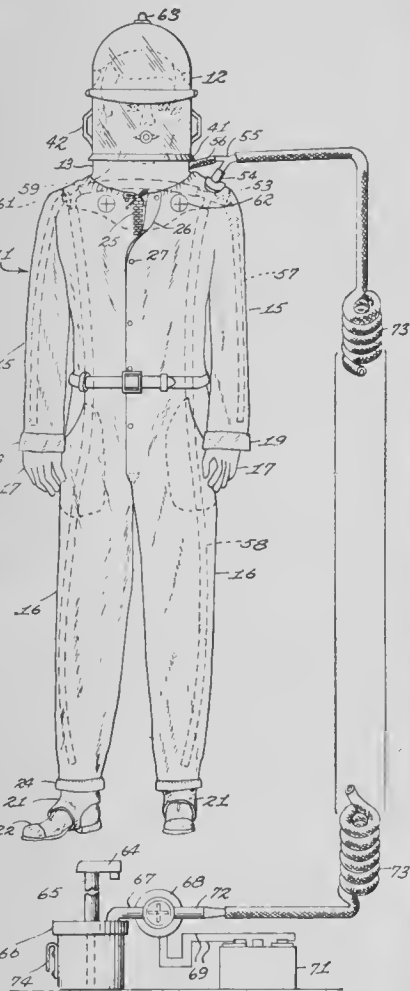


Space Suit
For Farm Chores
by M. J. RIVISE

(Based on the files of the U.S.
Patent Office)

FARMERS need not swelter or freeze any longer if Patent No. 2,649,538 ever goes into mass production.

The drawing shows a transparent plastic helmet with room at the top for a radio receiver and with a mouth-piece for a cigarette holder. This modernistic suit prevents the farmer from being adversely affected by fine chaff and dust during completion of his farm chores.



Air-tight, air-conditioned work suit.

The strange looking uniform is made of airtight rubber or rubberized material. It is supplied with cooled filtered air from a pump mounted on a farm implement. Storage batteries supply the needed power for this ingenious outfit.

When the cold weather comes around — well, just mount a heating element into the apparatus.

The helmet and the gloves can be unscrewed without interfering with the air circulation.

So, if you see strangely garbed figures wandering around the corn fields some day, don't be too alarmed. It may not be an invasion from Mars. Some of your neighbors may be performing their usual chores comfortably in their air-conditioned suits. Might not be a bad idea, at that! And it is certainly in fashion since Gagarin and Shepard made their flights.



You get power to spare...



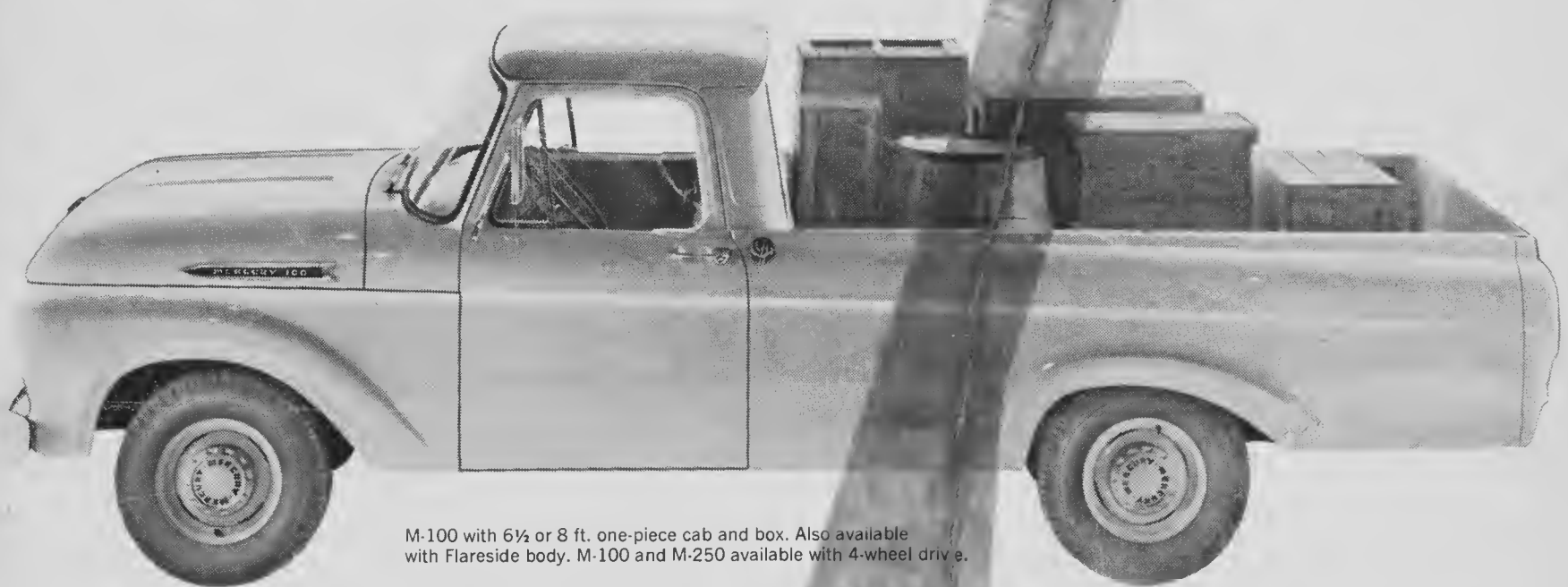
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M-350 with stake body. Also available with 9 ft. pickup box, optional dual wheels on chassis cab model.



M-100 with 6½ or 8 ft. one-piece cab and box. Also available with Flareside body. M-100 and M-250 available with 4-wheel drive.

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Stacked! Built! Solid! Call it what you like. Every Mercury has it. Why? They're built that way. Built to take rugged, back-breaking farm work. Improved cab mounting system, longer wheelbases, new front springs and shocks, stops "bottoming", giving a more comfortable ride and longer life. Reduced front overhang stops bumper scraping in and out of gullies. Choose from three body styles, all stronger with greater load capacity. Power your pickup with rugged "truck-built" Six or V-8 engines, both with the kind of economy you'll like. Style? Mercury has a certain town and country quality—looks good anywhere. **Your local Mercury dealer backs every Mercury Truck with a 12,000 mile or 12 month warranty, whichever comes first.** You'll find Mercury parts and service everywhere you drive. Enough said! See a Truck specialist—your local Mercury dealer.

MERCURY TRUCKS

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